THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
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Inside

Schoolchildren Spark Black Revolt

SOUTH AFRICA EXPLODES



Young Black South African protestors display their militancy in Soweto "township" of Johannesburg while school bus burns. Although originally a protest over educational policy, a widespread revolt against apartheid has developed.

(Soweto, South Africa) - Sparked by a student protest over a needless compulsory language requirement imposed by the White minority government, smoldering resentment over this country's policy of strict racial segregation known as apartheid exploded into sustained rage last week as Blacks throughout South Africa rose up in open rebellion.

Unofficial reports on Monday, June 21, placed the death toll at close to 200, with some 1,500 wounded, as South African military police opened fire with "shoot-to-kill" orders on the Black demonstrators, many of whom, in the initial incidents, were school children. "It's no good firing over their heads," a White senior police offical said in justification of the mounting casualties.

Angry, roving crowds of Blacks in at least nine "townships" surrounding Johannesburg, and in another three "townships" outside Pretoria burned buses, beerhalls, police stations, dilapidated Bantu school buildings and other administrative structures to display their disgust over their abysmal living conditions and lack of control over any meaningful aspect of their lives.

This rage was expressed to one French reporter who managed to slip past a police roadblock and meet with some Black protesters. One man told the reporter, "We are going to burn all the beerhalls and administrative buildings." Pointing to a burning football stadium, the man said, "We don't want beerhalls and football. We want schools and education."

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Editorial

OUR STRUGGLE IS ONE

It is significant to note the serious, glaring ommissions and distortions within Western news reports of the heroic Black uprising sweeping White-ruled South Africa.

For one thing, there is the omission of the word "modern" in describing this "most violent racial upheaval in South African history." Are the unspeakable massacres of hundreds of thousands of Black natives by Dutch British and German White settlers simple to be forgotten or dismissed out of hand? The early White settlers came in droves, raping, looting, pillaging, plundering and killing the Black people who first populated the southernmost tip of Africa, called Azania by the Black tribes. That was the "violent racial upheaval" that forms the foundation of the present White minority regime.

Indeed it is, undoubtedly, the remembrance of those early massacres that the "bastard" Afrikaans language evokes in the Black Azanian schoolchildren, whose militant unity and struggle set off the current revolt.

Another point of contention is the Western press' use of pictures of Black South African police shooting down Black demonstrators, and reports of a Black "backlash" against the valiant protestors. Are we to believe that the majority of the close to 200 dead and 1,500 wounded occurred as a result of Black vs. Black confrontations? In the land of apartheid, where the strictest racial segregation outside of Boston exists? The fact of the matter is that White racist cops in South Africa shot and killed Black schoolchildren with impunity; in a similar manner as their counterparts in Israel murder youthful Palestinians; in a similar manner as their counterparts in the U.S. killed Tyrone Guyton in Oakland and Clifford Glover in New York.

The very language and even the distortions the Western press utilizes when describing these rebellions makes one wonder whether it's 1976 or 1967? Is Soweto a "suburb" of Johannesburg or Detroit? Is Vorster or Johnson President? It's all so interrelated — intercommunal — that when we recognize and support the political statement made at so terrible a price by our Azanian brothers and sisters, we support our own resistance here, and feel the hurt as well. □



THE LAST SAFARI

Letters to the Editor

GREETINGS FROM "THE SPARK COLLECTIVE"

Sisters/Brothers/Comrades:

In view of your past concern for the repressive and inhuman conditions that we exist under here at Stateville Penitentiary, and because you have taken the time to print letters from us here, we have placed you on our permanent mailing list of the newsletter that we print. THE SPARK is a newsletter that is intended to tie the class struggle that is being waged on the streets with the struggle going on in here, and in the course we hope to open the eyes of many of our brainwashed Brothers.

At this time, THE SPARK is written by our collective in here and it is printed by some Comrades within the community. They will take the time to mail you a copy of the paper each time that it comes out. If you have any criticisms/suggestions, please send them on to David Saxner.

National Hard Times Prison Project
53 W. Jackson, Rm. 1601
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Freel free to use or print any of the material that you find valuable. If you would like to reproduce THE SPARK for distribution out there feel free. We would like our message to reach as many receptive ears as possible. The Spark Collective sends its warmest revolutionary love to all of you.

A Luta Continua,
"The Spark Collective"

ERITREANS SEND CONGRATULATIONS

African Liberation Day Coalition:

Dear Comrades,

Eritreans For Liberation in North America, San Francisco Bay Area Chapter, would like to congratulate you on the successful African Liberation Day program on May 29, 1976.

The Eritrean struggle as part and parcel of the Third World struggle and the African struggle in particular, has been going on for decades. The people of Eritrea have been waging an armed struggle, since 1961 against the feudal, neocolonial regime of former Emperor Haile Sellasie, and the struggle now continues against the U.S. backed "socialist" military junta. This makes the Eritrean struggle the longest ongoing struggle for National Liberation in Africa, and the least known and understood.

EFLNA, a mass political organization of Eritreans in the U.S. and Canada, was created in 1970, and has set out several objectives in support of the revolution in Eritrea, one of which is, to correctly present the Eritrean struggle to fellow comrades, and the public at large, both in the U.S. and Canada. To these ends, the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of EFLNA has been and continues to work with progressive groups, organizations and individuals to understand the nature of other struggles, as well as educate others about the just cause of our people's struggle.

On May 29, 1976, the African Liberation Day program, we felt was both inspiring and full of revolutionary spirit. The keynote speech by the People's Republic of Angola U.N. Ambassador, Elisio Defigueredo, was of particular importance to our struggle, for the Angolan people's struggle is the mirror image of the Eritrean people's struggle. As we heard the speech, we were looking forward to the day when an Eritrean would utter those same words of victory, pride and confidence — this day is inevitable — Vitoria e Certa!....

Eritreans for Liberation in North America — SFBA Chapter

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COMMENT

July 4th Coalition Appeal To Black Communities

The July 4th Coalition is a broad-based, multi-ethnic coalition of over 150 organizations and groups from throughout the U.S. encompassing the many struggles all oppressed people face in this country. On July 4th, the Coalition is sponsoring "People's Bicentennial Celebrations" in several cities — Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Antonio — demonstrating both unity and the determination to carry out a true human rights movement for freedom and liberation. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the official statement of the Coalition to the Black community in America.

Brothers and Sisters, Mothers and Fathers, Elders and Youth, Black communities throughout this land:

We call upon you to join us on July 4, 1976, in a parade and rally. Joining with others in the July 4th Coalition for jobs, justice and liberation, we are bringing our families to spark the light of freedom.

We will go to Philadelphia and other cities to protest Gerald Ford's attempt to celebrate the USA Bicentennial while ignoring the victims of racism, poverty, unemployment and hunger. We will rally to show America that the Black community will not accept another two hundred years of inferior education, house-bombings, poverty, urban cutbacks, unemployment and FBI-CIA destruction of our beloved leaders.

The White racists and their co-conspirators in the big corporations will celebrate George Washington, the first President. But we must not let America forget Washington the slave-owner. They may cheer their freedom from the British. But we must never forget how our Nat Turners were lynched for demanding emancipation of African slaves.

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GEORGE JACKSON

Closing Arguments Begin In S.Q. 6 Trial

(San Rafael, Calif.) - Closing arguments begin this week in the San Quentin 6 trial here, as the longest — and undoubtedly most explosive — criminal proceeding in California state history slowly nears its end.

Since jury selection began on March 23, 1975, the state has spent over $1.5 million to convict the six Black and Brown prison activists on murder, assault and conspiracy charges allegedly committed during the course of an "escape" attempt.

The defense, on the other hand, asserts that the trial is a frame-up, a costly and drawn out cover-up of state and federal government involvement in the assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson on August 21, 1971.

Over 21,000 pages of transcripts have accumulated in the 15 months since the trial started, including the questioning of over 1,200 prospective jurors as well as a total of 83 witnesses, 34 called by the prosecution and 49 by the defense.

Throughout the trial, five of the six defendants — David Johnson, 29, Hugo Pinell, 30, Fleeta Drumgo, 31, Luis Talamentez, 33, and Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain, 26 — have been chained and shackled both in court as well as to and from their grim Adjustment Center cells. Only Willie Tate, 30, who is no longer a prison inmate (having been released on $100,-

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CONCERNED CITIZENS MEET ON POLICE ABUSE IN SAN ANTONIO PROJECTS

(Oakland, Calif.) - Meeting at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) last Monday, June 21, a group of East Oakland residents and concerned citizens sat down together to begin to tackle the problems of unchecked police terror and neglected conditions plaguing nearby San Antonio Housing Projects.

Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, and Rev. Michael Dunn, pastor of Elmhurst Presbyterian Church and president of the East Oakland Clergy, led a far-reaching discussion on San Antonio, focusing particularly on incidents of security guard and Oakland Police Department harassment and brutalization of the housing projects' tenants.

Although Housing Authority officials were specificly invited to attend the community meeting, only Earl Fletcher, a member of the city's Housing Authority Commission, made an appearance. Fletcher is the only Black member on the Commission.

Elaine Brown began the meeting by explaining her personal interest and concern in the situation in San Antonio, recounting several stories she had heard about the conditions there.

"No one has a right to come into your community and treat you as less than a human being," Elaine said.

Rev. Dunn, following Elaine, told the surprised group how certain Housing Authority officials — including Harold Davis, director of the OHA, and William Smith, chief of security and a former FBI agent — had attempted to pressure him from involvement in the growing issue.

The sincerity and commitment expressed by Elaine, Rev. Dunn and Earl Fletcher (who said that he felt "isolated" on the Commission and wanted to hear first-hand what complaints the tenants had) in their introductory remarks seemed to have a positive effect on the group, because soon several residents began to speak up concerning the police problems in the projects.

One brother in the front row described a scene where Oakland police armed with high power rifles ringed the projects and a police helicopter circled overhead. Such a situation he said, endangered everyone.

Another brother in the back complained of how a "Black" Oakland cop named James Robinson had disrespected his wife on several occasions, and criticized the Housing Authority security guards for also "talking bad to my wife and kids."

Mrs. Dorothy Burton, a strong and vocal resident in San Antonio for 13 years, detailed an incident in which her son was pulled from her car, which was parked in front of her home, and viciously brutalized.

Mrs. Burton said that when she went out to tell her son to take the arrest, for whatever the charges, and not try to fight back when it was obvious he couldn't win, she was accused of "advocating the murder of a police officer" and had to report to the District Attorney's office to avoid having criminal charges lodged against her.

"No one's trying to stop them from doing their job," Mrs. Burton said, "but this thing that they (the police) have about slapping your kid all upside the head with these sticks, and pulling guns on them, that's dead!"

Concerning one particular "Black" cop named Gatson, Mrs. Burton said that just recently Gatson pistol-whipped a youth, took him to Knowland Park to

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BPINS photos

San Antonio Projects residents and concerned citizens listen attentively at OCLC police abuse meeting. The threatening actions of police such as "Black" cop TOMMIE TURNER has caused much fear and apprehension.

209,000 Petition Signatures Filed To Recall Rizzo

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Petitions containing 209,000 signatures demanding the recall of Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, the ex-city cop who rode a wave of "law-and-order" support to two mayoral election victories, have been filed here with the City Board of Elections.

The three-member board has 15 days to check the signatures. If enough are certified as valid — 145,000 are needed — Rizzo will have 10 days to resign or face a "yes/no" recall vote which, barring legal delays, could be held as early as October 10.

Leaders of the recall movement have charged Rizzo with lying about the city's finances to win easy re-election. Rizzo campaigned last year on a slogan that he had held taxes down. However, a month after he was re-elected, he admitted the city maintained a budget deficit of nearly $100 million.

O.C.S. DIRECTOR ERICKA HUGGINS HIGHLIGHTS CHICAGO ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS CONFERENCE

Highlighting a well-attended Alternative Schools Conference held in Chicago in late May, Ms. Ericka Huggins, Director of the Oakland Community School, gave a keynote address of special importance, bringing to light the innovative, human approach to education which has made the OCS the model school that it is. In Part 2, which follows, Ericka focused on the structure, problems and achievements of the OCS, and also answered a few questions from the audience.

PART 2

"A little bit more on why we don't call ourselves an 'alternative school.'

"Some of you may know that Oakland is very, very close in location to Berkeley. Berkeley is a city, a college town, which has brought to it people who say they want some freedom, but some of them are going about living out their lives in ways, that are not very serious.

"As a result, the alternative schools that have been set up in Berkeley are very chaotic and very traumatic for children. We have children in our school now, who have been to some of the Berkeley 'alternatives,' and it takes a long while for us to de-condition them, to suggest to them what inner discipline means because they've been so wild for so long.

RIGIDITY

"The other end of the continuum is the rigidity that public schools cause — the notion that children should not speak up about what they feel. Many children when they come to us from public schools for instance, feel frightened to ask to go to the bathroom or to say something in class or to ask the question 'Why?'

"We are trying to create a merger of the two extremes. It's a very difficult thing to do. We try to merge discipline with freedom which is very difficult because our society itself doesn't practice that. So, we're struggling all the while with parents, other educators and the children themselves to bring about an arena in which children feel very much in love with learning. We're doing it slowly but surely. It's working out very, very well with the children at our school. Specifically, with the children between two and a half and five.

"Our school is broken down into eight groups. The children are placed into these groups first, according to their age, and then after we've done some evaluation, they may be shifted one way or the other according to their own individual rates of growth and development. We have a lot of overlap in some of our older groups. In our Group 6, we have children who are seven, eight, nine and 10 years old functioning just about on the same levels because most of them have been to public school and they haven't had anything much but printing and reading of very, very few primary books.

"The eight groups are: Groups 1 through 3 which would be preschool; and Groups 4 to 8 which would be elementary level. Our 2 and a half year old children are printing and can recognize their own names and their friends' names. They can't read but they are identifying things. Our four-year-old children are reading just about everything, our seven-year-olds are working on a 5th grade level, our 11-year-olds are functioning on a Junior High School level.

"In working with the children we have in the school now, we found out that we've created 'a monster' so to speak, because we

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ERICKA HUGGINS, director of the Oakland Community School.



John George Honored as "Father of the Year"

(Oakland, Calif.) - Alameda County Supervisorial candidate and long-time Eastbay community activist, JOHN GEORGE was honored as the "Father of the Year" at last Sunday's Oakland Community Learning Center Forum. The prominent East Bay lawyer stated he had "never received an honor like this in my life" and credited Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton with giving him the inspiration to finish law school at Hastings College. Entertainment at the well-attended event was provided by the talented soul-rock group "Extremely Dangerous" and the a capella singing group, "The Continentals." BPINS photo

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

June 21, 1824

Rejected by White churches and not able to practice their own religion, Black people in the 1800s began to form their own religious institutions. Consequently, on June 21, 1824, the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) church was formally organized at a meeting in New York City.

June 21, 1915

Throughout U.S. history, various methods have been used by White racists to prevent Black people from voting. One of the most effective methods used was the "grandfather clause" which was a legal loophole designed to make it almost impossible for a Black person to vote while making it easier for a White person. According to this law, if your grandfather couldn't vote, neither could you. Finally, on June 21, 1915, the Supreme Court outlawed the grandfather clause.

June 25, 1941

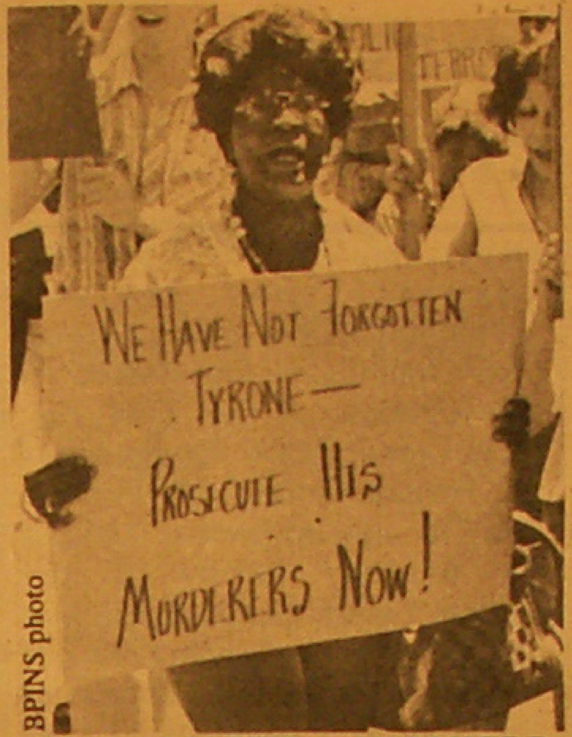
President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 which forbade racial and religious discrimination in war industries, government training programs and government industries on June 25, 1941. Roosevelt only did so under great pressure from A. Philip Randolph, who representing various Black organizations from throughout the country, had planned a massive March in Washington to protest racial injustice the same day the order was issued. The march was cancelled.

June 21, 1943

On June 21, 1943, an open rebellion broke out in the Black community of Detroit, Michigan. Thirty-four people were killed in the disturbance and federal troops had to be called out to quiet the revolt.

June 20, 1967

World heavyweight boxing champion, Muhammad Ali, was convicted on June 20, 1967, of violating the Selective Service Act. Ali was fined $10,000, sentenced to five years in prison, and released on $5,000 bond, pending appeal. Ali, an opponent of the Vietnamese war, had refused to report for service on the grounds that he was a Black minister of the Nation of Islam.



BPINS photo

Mrs. MATTIE SHEPHERD

Tyrone Guyton March And Rally Takes Struggle To Streets Of Sacramento

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The two and a half year struggle to achieve justice in the Tyrone Guyton murder case took to the streets of this California capital city last Saturday, June 19, as over 250 supporters marched and rallied to demand the indictment of the killer cops.

Specifically, the family of the slain 14-year-old youth, led by his crusading mother, Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, and three bus loads full of supporters, came to Sacramento to demand Governor Jerry Brown's intervention in the case. The demonstration sought to force Brown to direct state District Attorney Evelle Younger to issue an indictment of the three Emeryville cops who murdered Tyrone Guyton on the night of November 1, 1973, or to appoint a special state prosecutor.

Enthusiastic marchers began to congregate at small, but cozy Alkali Park around 12:00 noon for the walk to the capitol steps. High spirits abounded as the marchers chanted a variety of slogans — some made-up during the course of the walk — as the sound truck led procession slowly weaved its way to the capitol grounds.

Featured speakers at the rally were: Ericka Huggins, director of the Oakland Community School and a leading member of the Black Panther Party; Charmaine Baskett, a member of the Progressive Labor Party and the wife

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EYEWITNESSES DETAIL ACCOUNT OF CHICANO MURDER BY OAKLAND COP

(Oakland, Calif.) - *"I saw the officer come out, cock his shotgun, point it at someone. That someone came out of the car, hands raised in the air and placed his hands on the roof while the cop searched him. He searched him, he shot him, for no reason at all, it was just plain murder."*

The preceding is part of an eyewitness account of the police murder of Jose Barlow Benavidez, a 26-year-old Chicano who was viciously shotgunned to death, June 11, by Oakland police officer Michael Cogley.

Two eyewitnesses, who wish to remain anonymous for fear of police retaliation, detailed for THE BLACK PANTHER the manner in which Cogley stopped Benavidez at approximately 1:45 p.m. on the corner of 34th Avenue and East 14th Street, allegedly as a robberty suspect.

According to the eyewitness accounts, Cogley ordered Benavidez, who had placed his hands on the car dashboard, out of the car at gunpoint. Cogley then ordered him to spread-eagle and place his hands on top of the car. Benavidez complied. However, Cogley, who was now holding his loaded shotgun in one hand, with his finger on the trigger, kicked Benavidez', legs further apart. The shotgun was discharged, immediately killing Benavidez.

The two eyewitnesses, who viewed the entire incident from a nearby apartment window, insist that at no time did Benavidez resist the arrest.

"Barlow was cooperative, he wasn't doing nothing but following procedure. . .It looked like cold-blooded murder to me," said one eyewitness. Benavidez' body remained uncovered on the street for 45 minutes before it was removed by a coroner's truck.

On Friday, June 18, the Benavidez family held a press conference in front of the Oakland Police Department, to demand justice for Jose Barlow Benavidez.

Richard Doctoroff, lawyer for the Benavidez family, read a letter, which was later delivered to Chief of Police George Hart's office, to the crowd of 150 reporters, demonstrators and community supporters. The letter, directed to Chief Hart and written by Rachel Benavidez on behalf of the Benavidez family, read in part: "The people in the East Oakland community are outraged by this brutal and malicious act of police violence that has taken the life of Jose Barlow Benavidez. We are not satisfied with the superficial investigation finding the killing to be an unfortunate accident.

"Regardless of whether Mr. Benavidez was or was not involved in a robbery, the summary execution that transpired at the hands of the police cannot be described in any other fashion than an act of deliberate murder.

". . .We demand that the law be applied, and that officer Cogley, . . .be permanently removed from the Oakland police force, and further, that criminal charges be filed against him for the murder of Jose Barlow Benavidez.

"Unless this demand is complied with within ten days, we will be forced to seek legal redress for this violent and illegal police conduct."

In response to questions concerning the police classification of the incident as an "accident," Doctoroff pointed out the total lack of justification "for an officer holding a shotgun in one hand, probably emulating people in SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics). They do it to intimidate people and when it backfires, they call it an accident — it's deliberate."

Other speakers at the press conference included Andrea Benavidez, Jose's sister, and his mother. When asked why she is so adamantly demanding justice, Mrs. Benavidez, replied, ". . .he didn't deserve to die this way. I want to prevent somebody else's mother form suffering. . .we're human beings, not dogs. The police should be more careful." □





BPINS photos

ANDREA BENAVIDEZ (top photo) and her mother RACHEL (right) blast Oakland police for the shotgun murder of Jose Benavidez.



BPINS photo

Protesters line up in front of Oakland police headquarters.

10,000 NEW YORKERS PROTEST DAYCARE CUTBACKS

March 60 Blocks To Governer's Office

(New York, N.Y.) - "I cook for over 200 children at my daycare center," said the middle-aged Black woman as she headed toward City Hall. "I believe if people would just get together — all the people — we could fight this. Parents need a place to put their kids while they work, and daycare is the best place and the cheapest."

Ten thousand parents, children, daycare workers, students and their supporters gathered at New York's city hall June 8 to march over 60 blocks in 90-degree heat to the governor's office.

They were protesting cuts that will close 49 more daycare centers and put 1,500 daycare workers out of work on June 30, as well as cuts which have closed primary and secondary schools and eliminated free tuition and Third World programs in the city university system.

"Free Quality Education for All," read the banner leading the march, which stretched for eight blocks. Signs were abundant. Children walked, rode in strollers and backpacks and chanted in groups, "Don't' close my daycare center." The Asian, Black, Puerto Rican and White marchers exhibited a militancy reminiscent of mass demonstrations in the sixties as they took their case to the people on the streets.

GRASSROOTS

"This is a grassroots effort of people bringing the issues of daycare and education cuts to the community," said Liz Gonzalez, a family counselor from the Fitzgerald Daycare Center and one of the demonstration's coordinators. "People understand that we're the ones who move things, not the politicians."

As the march passed the New York City Agency for Child Development at Church Street, workers on the top floor leaned out and cheered and then hung a sign out the window reading, "We're With You."

A similar reaction met the chanting demonstrators a few blocks further at the Department of Social Services building. And workers at the New York Public Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, where a sign in the window proclaimed, "Save Our Library," responded with raised fists as marchers chanted, "Children Need Books, Children Need Libraries."

About half-way through the march, the muggy heat became too much for some of the children, and groups of parents dropped out to take them on the subway to the march's destination at Governor Hugh Carey's offices.



Thousands of New Yorkers marched over 60 blocks to protest daycare cuts.

Liz Gonzalez, who will lose her job at the end of June when the city eliminates all 700 family counselors from the daycare program, spoke at the rally in front of Carey's office. She said that the elimination of family counselors is a blatant attempt by the city to cut off growing community protests against the cutbacks.

"The family counselor is the link between the center and the community," said Gonzalez. "They've done everything to make sure that the ties between the centers and the community are cut."

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July 4th Coalition Sponsors Benefit

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Continuing to mobilize for the upcoming "People's Bicentennial Celebration," the Bay Area July 4th Coalition sponsored another successful cultural benefit last Thursday evening, at La Pena Cultural Center and Restaurant.

Performances by FRENTE DE TRABAJADORES CULTURALES DE LAS AMERICAS, and by MARIO of EL PUEBLO UNIDO highlighted the affair, raising needed funds for the Bay Area Coalition's planned July 4 march and rally at Delores Park in San Francisco.

BPINS photos

EYES ON CITY HALL

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION PROBES SKILLS CENTER

The Fair Employment Practices Commission has started an investigation of the East Bay Skills Center due to charges that the Peralta Community College District discriminates against the minority faculty at the center. Jeanette Gold, president of the Peralta Federation of Teachers, told the Board of Trustees last week that her organization and the Certified Employees Council requested the investigation. Ethnic minorities comprise about 74 per cent of the faculty at the Skills Center, work longer hours, and are paid at a separate and lower hourly rate than other employees in the district.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICES STALLED

Despite strong and solid community support, the Oakland City Council postponed a decision on whether to open seven site offices of the city's Community Development Advisory Commission, although the 18 persons who spoke before the Council strongly urged the city government to approve the offices there. Despite emphatic pleas from the various speakers, the seemingly nonchalant Council and Mayor John Reading decided to postpone a decision for 30 days because, they claimed there were "too many unanswered questions."

OAKLAND SCHOOLS MISMANAGE FUNDS

As a result of financial mismanagement, the Oakland Unified School District is again in serious financial straits, it was revealed last week at two Oakland School Board meetings. At one meeting, the Board received a 1973-74 audit report a year and a half late because of what the *Oakland Tribune* termed "hopelessly tangled books." At the other meeting, employees vented their anger at proposed budget cuts which will total $3.1 million. Due to a faculty computerized payroll system and the late audit, the school district overpaid employees and taxing agencies by $343,909 between 1972 and 1975, of which only $33,000 has been recovered. Oakland Schools Superintendent, Ruth Love, pointed out at one meeting that some of the districts' "vested interest groups" tend to look at the budget in political terms and ignore the children as they make their demands.

K.K.K. ATTACKS ESCALATE

Gary Tyler Thrown Into Angola Prison "Hole"

(New Orleans, La.) - Authorities at Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola have chosen "20 days in the hole" as the latest form of harassment for Gary Tyler.

Gary is the 17-year-old Black youth sent to death row here last November following his conviction by an all-White jury for the murder of a White student during a school busing incident — a murder he did not commit. The Louisiana Supreme Court is expected to hear the appeal on his death sentence this fall, the *Militant* reports.



An artist's depiction of GARY TYLER.

Gary's alleged "offense" was having a spoon in his death-row cell. Prison guards claimed the spoon was a "weapon" because it was "twisted."

Actions by prison officials are only part of the escalating racist abuse of Tyler, his family and supporters, and the entire Black community of St. Charles Parish.

Gary's parents, Juanita and Elyos Tyler have been increasingly subjected to harassment by the KKK. Their car has been followed by Klan members and car loads of hooded KKK members have been seen parading through the Black community of St. Rose, where the Tylers live.

A rising tide of terrorist attacks has been sweeping other Black communities in and around the New Orleans area as the Ku Klux Klan mobilizes to discourage support for the Tyler case. Since Gary's conviction in November and the announcement last month

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APPROVED BY CHURCH COUNCIL

COMMUNITY COALITION PRESENTS PLAN TO RESTRUCTURE SEATTLE POLICE DEPT.

(Seattle, Wash.)- A far-reaching proposal to restructure the Seattle Police Department, drawn up by a broad-based community coalition here, was endorsed recently by the Church Council of Greater Seattle.

The proposal was drawn up by a citizen's committee, the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party and a Church Council task force on police-community relations. The spokesperson for the community coalition, the Citizens Committee for Citizens Organizing Police, was Seattle BPP coordinator Elmer Dixon.

The plan calls for electing citizens and police officers — two citizens for each police officer — to make up a network of Precinct Councils, Neighborhood Councils and, at the top, a Police Commission.

Each Neighborhood Council will consist of 10 Precinct Councils. The Precinct Councils will consist of residents who will be elected to serve two-year terms. For the citywide police commission each 15-member Neighborhood Council (10 citizens and five law officers) will elect two of its lay members and one police officer to serve as members of the Commission for a period of two years.



A Seattle citizen's committee is demanding community controls over White racist cops.

Also, the elected members of this Police Commission will have the power to not only hear and process complaints but to discipline and remove officers for violation of the law and policies set down by the Commission.

An interesting and significant stipulation made by the proposal is that the various Neighborhood Councils will develop community service programs for police officers to get involved in, to benefit the needs of both law officers and citizens. The proposal requires that every Seattle police officer will work at least one hour a week on one of these programs to give him an opportunity to better understand the community in which he is working.

AUTHORITY

The Police Commission outlined by the proposal will have administrative, executive and managerial authority over the Seattle Police Department. The chief of police will be appointed by the Commission, subject to a majority vote of the Seattle City Council and the approval of the mayor of Seattle.

Altogether, there are six different neighborhood divisions which will form the basis of this network, aimed at creating community control of police.

As explained by coalition spokesperson Elmer Dixon, "Our intent is not to take any rights away from police officers." He stressed, the *Seattle Times* reports, "that a lot of bad attitudes (about police) could be wiped out if citizens and police work together."

"It is not our plan to separate and divide," he continued. "This is a means to have representation — in terms of police control — from all areas of the city."□

Dymally Denies Georgia Extradition Move

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally, while serving as acting Governor, has denied a request by the State of Georgia to extradite Timothy Walton, a 23-year-old Black who escaped from a Georgia prison while serving seven years on an armed robbery charge.

"While I do not condone armed robbery," explained Dymally, "there were so many extenuating circumstances in this case that I could not bring myself to making a decision to return him to prison in Georgia. I think justice will be best served by this decision."

EXTRADITION

Dymally as well as Governor Brown's Deputy Legal Affairs Secretary, Alice Lytle, both concluded that extradition should be denied because of the dangerous conditions in Georgia prisons, because Walton had kept a clear record since his escape, had already spent a year in jail in Los Angeles since his capture, and because no one was hurt in the $11 robbery. Walton was 19 at the time of the robbery.

These were cited in the Acting Governor's letter to Georgia Governor George Busbee.

Georgia prisons have been under attack by the courts because of overcrowding and dangerous conditions, and Georgia prison officials have termed them "powder kegs," according to Walton's attorney.

Walton has been in jail in Los Angeles since June, 1975, while the two states attempted to reach an extradition agreement. Walton had expressed willingness to serve the rest of his sentence in California, but Georgia officials would not agree, Ms. Lytle reported.

He was originally convicted in September, 1972, for robbing an adult theater in Georgia. Receipts had already been taken to the bank, and as a result, he obtained only $11 from an employee. Walton and 23 other inmates escaped from Decatur Correctional Institution in April, 1973; Walton has said he was forced to accompany the escapees. He had served a year on the sentence when he escaped. Friends, family members and others vouched for his good record while living in California. He and his fiancee both agreed originally for him to turn himself in to L.A. officials.□

BLACK LAW STUDENT EXPOSES HASTINGS LAW SCHOOL RACISM

Two weeks ago, THE BLACK PANTHER featured a story on how four Black students at Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco were falsely charged with cheating, charges which really resulted from the school's racism towards Third World students. In this edition we are featuring an interview with Larry Broussard, a Black Hastings law student who has been struggling to develop a liason between Black students at Hastings and the Black community.



BPINS photo

Third World Hastings law students as they rallied to support four Black students charged with cheating.

(Oakland, Calif.) - "The atmosphere here at Hastings is reminiscent of the situation at the University of Mississippi in the '60s when they first started admitting Blacks."

This striking statement by Black third-year law student Larry Broussard of Hastings College helps to explain why four Black students have been singled out for dubious "cheating" charges at the school. In an interview last week at the offices of THE BLACK PANTHER, Broussard provided insight into the methods the school uses to harass the Black students.

He explained that at Hastings, Black students were just beginning "to re-establish a cohesiveness" which the school's administration is constantly trying to destroy. He termed the hearings "demoralizing" and feels the accused students "should have attacked the faculty committee which charged them and should have also demanded that the hearing's court reporter be thrown out."

OFFICAL TRANSCRIPTS

"The court reporter will make official transcripts," he said, "that could be used by the (California) Bar.

"For a student to be rejected by the Bar (on the ground of 'moral terpitude')," Broussard explained, "the charges do not even have to be proved, since the Bar could conceivably conduct their own hearings and pass their own judgement."

Brousssard contends the major shortcoming of Black students at Hastings is their collective failure to become united with the Black community, which he feels is essential to the development of any Black student struggle. A large part of this is caused by the school, he said, "because the trend at Hastings is to keep Blacks psychologically defeated and to destroy all feelings of humanity. All efforts by Black students to be visible in the community, to gain ties, are blocked or attempted to be taken over by White organizations."

He cited his own unsuccessful efforts of establishing a free legal aid program in San Francisco's Western Addition (predominantly Black) as a prime example. Broussard, who has not lost his determination, feels such programs are vital because "Black law students can gain practical legal experience by dealing with the legal problems of the Black community."

He severely criticized Black law students for "giving excuses for not getting involved." The politics projected by some students, "are the same politics projected by the Hastings administration in their attempts to destroy Black student power and cohesiveness."

NO INVOLVEMENT

Students such as these not only refrain from any concrete involvement in the community, Broussard said, but also "block organizing efforts of committed students. They are the victims," he explained, "The victims of the White, middle class, Protestant bullshit thrown at them by this pretigious law school.

"There has to be," he said, "alternative methods of getting these Blacks into the legal profession who have a commitment to the Black community."□

Gary Tyler Thrown Into "Hole"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

that two thousand KKK members will have a Southwide convention in New Orleans on July 24, six incidents of armed assaults by Whites, including two murders, have been reported in the Ponchartrain Part-Gentilly section of New Orleans:

•On May 2, 15-year-old Michael Green was assaulted by four young White men, who rushed out of a car and attacked him. Green suffered multiple contusions of the face and neck, and head injuries before escaping his attackers.

WHITES SHOOT

•On April 1, a group of Whites shot at Aaron Davis from a passing car.

•On March 27, Richard Dunn was killed by White night riders while returning home from a benefit dance held for the local Gary Tyler Defense Committee.

•On March 26, 16-year-old Linda Marie Guyton Egana was killed by a White hit-and-run driver in the same area.

•On March 19, a White youth in a car pointed a shotgun at a 15-year-old Black woman and drove off.

•On February 14, Linda Rae McDermott and Kenneth Aubert were fired on by Whites in a passing car. Aubert had one of legs amputated as a result of the gunshot wounds.

"There's never been a law down here for White people," Minerva Foster, Michael Green's aunt, said. "I think people need to unify and fight this racism," she continued. "Everyone should participate. . .because if they get away with these racist attacks once, you may be next."

Gary Tyler's eighteenth birthday will be July 10. On that date supporters from coast to coast are planning fund-raising and publicity activities that will help force the state to grant him a new trial.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

TEAMSTERS HEAD INSULTS REFORMERS

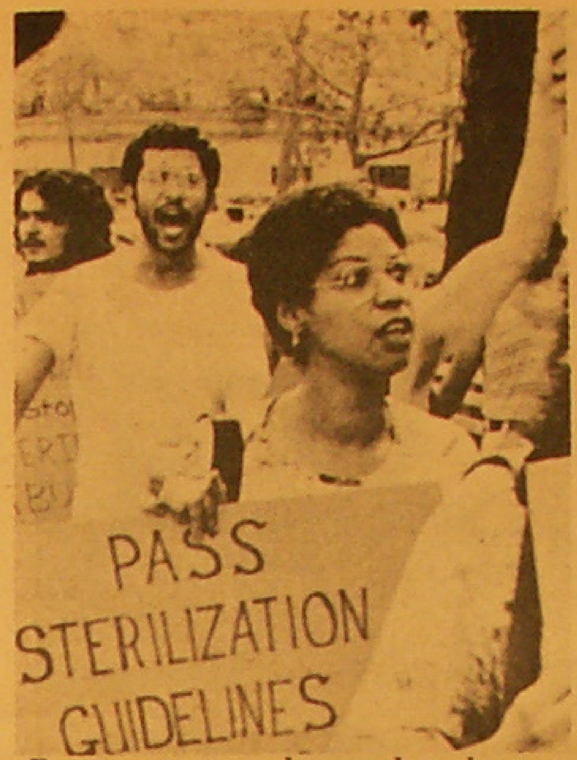
(Las Vegas, Nevada) - Teamsters president Frank Fitzsimmons told union reformers to "go to hell" at a recent convention here of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Minutes later, U.S. Secretary of Labor W.J. Ussery, Jr., praised leaders of the Teamsters and said he "believes in" their union. Although Ussery's Labor Department and the Justice Department are currently investigating a Teamsters' pension fund for violation of federal law, Ussery said his remarks would not prejudice the investigation and announced that "Fitz" (Fitzsimmons) is "my friend."

NEW H.E.W. COMPLAINT TIMETABLE

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW) recently adopted a new timetable for investigating all civil rights complaints against elementary and secondary schools across the country. An outgrowth of a case brought against HEW by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the new timeframe for handling complaints is evaluation and reply within 15 days of receiving a complaint, completion of investigation within 105 days, completion of efforts to achieve voluntary compliance within 195 days and initiation of formal enforcement proceedings within 225 days, if voluntary compliance efforts fail.

P.S.P. PROTESTS GRAND JURY ABUSE

(New York, N.Y.) - The Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) will request to be allowed to testify next month before a House of Representatives Judiciary Subcommittee investigating grand jury abuses. This announcement was made by Digna Sanchez, member of the Political Commission of the U.S. branch of the PSP, following a press conference sponsored by the Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse, a group of 15 bar, civil liberties, religious and labor organizations that seek to reform the present grand jury system. Critics of the grand jury system have condemned it as a tool of the FBI to persecute political dissenters.



Demonstrators demand curbs on sterilization.

Sterilization Program For Foreign Doctors Exposed

(St. Louis, Mo.) - Students, faculty, hospital workers and community members are protesting a U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) funded program at Washington University here which trains doctors from Third World countries, friendly to the U.S., in sterilization techniques.

The Ad Hoc Committee to End the AID Sterilization Program at Washington University charges that the program is part of AID's efforts to push population control in Third World countries. Fifty people were part of an informational picket line outside the university hospital this spring. A forum on the issue attracted more than 100 people, and the Committee has confronted the governing body of the medical school, demanding that the program be thrown out.

ADMINISTRATORS

Medical school administrators have refused, claiming that the program is simply a post-graduate course in all aspects of obstetrics-gynecology. However, they have refused to open the files or supply documentation that would contradict the charges.

The Committee plans to continue picketing through the summer, with a demonstration planned for July.

AID justifies its interest in controlling population on the grounds that poverty and worldwide hunger are the result of overpopulation. Critics charge, however, that this obscures the main problem — U.S. economic

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SAN FRANCISCO INMATES PROTEST CUTS IN JAIL HEALTH PROGRAM

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Prison inmates at the San Francisco County Jail in San Bruno held a press conference last week to protest drastic cuts in the jail's medical budget.

On June 30 of this year, 26 health care workers from the progressive, nonprofit Prisoners' Health Project (PHP) will have their jobs eliminated when their federal funding runs out. The county of San Francisco will not put them on their payroll. Also, more prison health care positions will be lost because of heavy budget cuts for 1976-77 made by the S.F. Board of Supervisors and Mayor George Moscone.

In their statement the prisoners — M.T. Johnson, Daniel Devoner, Robert Dyer, Conley Ogletree and Debra Christopherson — remarked that with these cuts, health conditions in San Francisco County Jails will be "going back to the conditions in 1973. The same conditions which resulted in a federal court decision that the medical care in the (San Francisco County) jail was 'cruel and unusual' punishment."

STATEMENT

The statement continued, "we are outraged at their callous disregard for our very lives. We ask the people of San Francisco to share our outrage and demand the reinstatement of the medical program for the county jail. If one prisoner dies the Board (of Supervisors) and the mayor should be charged with murder."

Spokesperson for the inmates, M.T. Johnson, pointed out that of a total of 46 positions in jail health care requested by San Francisco's Public Health Department, 44 were not approved.

"For us," he said, "the 1,500 men and women in the county jail, losing these workers means no more medical screening for new inmates.

"Last year the screening team (of the PHP) discovered cases of syphillis, TB and hepatitis in the jails, and these people were in food handling positions. This situation is intolerable."

The PHP was originally funded by money from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) but since this funding is to end on June 30, leaders of the program sought to have it funded by the city. As mentioned by Johnson, the program was developed after a 1973 court decision that ruled that the health conditions in San Francisco County Jails were un-Constitutional.

The severe cuts in the jail health care program have come in the areas of psychiatric services and general medical supplies. Dr. Bill Mandell, director of jail medical services, called the allocations for equipment and supplies "catastrophic," predicting that more money will have to be requested in seven or eight months. Out of $45,000 requested by the Health Department for drugs, only $34,000 was allocated.

In the field of jail mental health care, which just recently became available to prisoners, the program will be virtually eliminated. After 1974, a few beds were set aside for psychiatric patients in the newly installed Security ward at S.F. General Hospital, along with special staff personnel.

But now the entire psychiatric staff has been cut and inmates with mental problems will have to be sent to California state mental hospitals for treatment. While awaiting this transfer, inmates who are mentally ill will have to languish in strip cells. Recently, one inmate reportedly hung himself in one of the county's jails, the *San Francisco Sun-Reporter* reports.

At their press conference the men and women inmates vowed to take their plight back to court if the city of San Francisco doesn't reinstate the vitally needed health program.

Bob Jourdan, deputy director of the PHP, charges the mayor and the supervisors with not being responsive to prison health needs and being merely interested in doing the minimum to comply with court orders mandating them to upgrade the jail health program.□



BPINS photo

Inmates from San Francisco County Jail hold press conference to protest drastic cuts in jail health care made by county government.

Children's Health Care "A National Scandal"

(Washington, D.C.) - The Children's Defense Fund, a nonprofit organization formed in 1973 to serve as an advocate for young people, has charged in a new report that inadequate health care for American children has become "a national scandal."

The report, entitled "Doctors and Dollars Are Not Enough," points out that more money and more doctors are not nearly as important as "providing warm, sensitive, comprehensive, high-quality health services" to children and families.

"One of the most startling findings in surveying health-care costs over the past decade," the report says, "is that it is precisely those programs which have alleviated problems of access and have provided comprehensive services, which have also dealt successfully with escalating costs."

Arguing that comprehensive child health centers can reduce costs, the report says the average cost per child seen in 59 youth projects in 28 states decreased between 1968 and 1972, from $201 to $125, because of routine preventative care and follow-up treatments.

Black Man Framed For Murder Of Pittsburgh Policeman, Sentenced To Death

(Pittsburgh, Pa.) - Stanton Story, a 23-year-old Black man, has been sentenced to death following his railroad conviction for the murder of White Pittsburgh police officer, Patrick Wallace.

After the fatal shooting of Patrolman Wallace on July 3, 1974, the Pittsburgh police force went on a rampage in the Black community. Many young Black men were stopped and harassed by police as they searched for suspects.

On September 7, 1974, Stanton Story was arrested and charged with the murder of Patrolman Wallace. On March 29, 1976, an all-White jury convicted Stanton of conspiracy and murder and recommended that he be sentenced to death. On May 7, 1976, Judge Samuel Strauss condemned Stanton Story to death.

The Stanton Story Defense Committee is mobilizing support for a new trial. Stanton Story's appeal for a new trial is based on many violations of Stanton's rights in the first trial.

The motion for a change of venue — to get the trial moved out of Allegheny County was denied. This was in spite of the widespread inflammatory and prejudicial news reporting of the case which would prevent him from getting a fair trial in Allegheny County.

ALL-WHITE JURY

The jury selection process resulted in the seating of an all-White jury. The judge who presided over the trial, Judge Albert Fiok, refused to exclude prospective jurors who said they believed Stanton Story was either involved in the killing or guilty of the murder. Because of this the defense was forced to use all of its preemptory challenges by the sixth juror. The judge and the prosecution chose the rest. The jury that was finally selected included two relatives of policemen and a cousin of Pittsburgh mayor, Pete Flaherty.

Irrelevant and prejudicial testimony and evidence was permitted. "Sympathy" photographs of the slain police officer playing with his daughter were shown to the jury. Wallace's widow was allowed to testify although she was not a witness to any event in the case. Three guns were introduced to the court although

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BIASED JURY SELECTION MARS TRIAL OF INDIAN ACTIVISTS ACCUSED OF F.B.I. MURDERS

(Cedar Rapids, Iowa) - A jury was selected and an FBI agent took the stand in the first week of the trial of Robert Roubideaux and Darrelle D. Butler, two Native Americans charged with killing two FBI agents in South Dakota last June. Although a Native American man was also killed in the same incident, no one has been indicted for his murder.

The trial, in which the government is seeking a death sentence for the two Indians, is expected to last at least six weeks. If the government succeeds in the conviction, it will bring to trial Leonard Peltier and Jimmy Eagle, two others indicted on the murder charges.

The jury was chosen quickly on June 7, and, the defendants charge, with great prejudice against them. One prospective juror admitted under questioning that if he were a member of the American Indian Movement, as are the defendants, he would want to have a juror more impartial than himself.

And another prospective juror said that she would presume guilt on the part of the defendants if they did not testify, even if the judge gave opposite instructions to the jury. Judge Edward McManus denied defense re-





Police and FBI agents terrorizing Pine Ridge Reservation and (right) lawman stands over body of murdered JOE STUNTZ.

quests for removal of these two as well as others on the grounds that they showed bias.

The jury finally selected was all White, although several Indian people were among the jury pool.

The judge denied a series of defense motions at the onset of the trial including dismissal of charges due to government misconduct and the removal of prosecution counsel Robert Sikma. The defense charged that Sikma had previously "denied a 15-year-old Native American woman's right to counsel, lied to a federal court at a bail hearing, and perjured himself."

The judge also refused to subpoena Senator Frank Church and FBI Director Clarence Kelly, among others, to testify about the FBI's programs against the American Indian Movement. Despite this refusal, subsequent testimony by an FBI agent in court may force the judge to issue Kelly's subpoena.

FBI agent J. Gary Adams testified on June 10 that he, the first agent on the scene after the shooting began, went to Los Angeles to personally brief Kelly on the situation. According to the rules of evidence, this testimony gives grounds for the subpoena of Kelly.

Agent Adams, on the stand for two entire days, faced extensive questioning on the death of Native American Joe Stuntz. When asked if he had any knowledge of any official claiming to have killed Stuntz, he named Gerald Hill, a Bureau of Indian Affairs policeman. This is the first naming by a government or FBI official of a suspect in the killing.

The defense team noted several contradictions between Adams' testimony and the forms he filed with the FBI following the 1975 incident. Among other discrepanices, Adams admitted in court he saw Joe Stuntz dead, something he omitted in his FBI report which supposedly included everything he witnessed.□

Concerned Citizens Meet On Police Abuse In San Antonio Projects

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

further threaten him, and then brought the thoroughly frightened youngster back to the projects.

Also commenting on the escalating police violence was Herbert Reed, who said: "It seems to me that the police and the security guards are ego-tripping. The security guards obviously want to be policeman and have the authority policemen have. They work together. It seems that the people they have working over in that area have the lowest mentality they can get."

ONE WOMAN

The group grew silent when one Black woman, who hadn't previously spoken, told a story of how the police had blocked off the two entrances and exits to San Antonio, and how her 5-year-old daughter hadn't been able to get home from school. She felt fortunate, that kindly neighbors had taken her child in until the police left the area, expressing her heartfelt fears that something tragic might happen to her daughter or to other children unless the police are stopped.

On and on, the incidents of police terror accumulated. A statement regarding unnecessary I.D. checks, led to the observation that the OHA has placed absurd signs on buildings in San Antonio saying that, no one is allowed into the projects unless invited by residents. Police threats to kill project residents — made by a White killer cop named Musch and a Black "guerrilla" cop named Tommie Turner — were documented.

Before the meeting closed, Elaine, Rev. Dunn and the entire group made plans to mobilize more San Antonio residents to return to the OCLC next Monday, June 28, at 7:00 p.m. to concretize plans and develop positive strategies to halt the police and security guard abuse.□



TED LANDSMARK (left) is beaten by Boston racists in front of city hall.

Boston Racists Threaten New Violence

(Boston, Mass.) - In response to last week's U.S. Supreme Court refusal to review the issue of court-ordered busing to achieve school desegregation, White Boston anti-busing racists threatened to initiate new acts of violence against this city's Black populace.

Boston anti-busing bigots had filed a brief with the Justice Department demanding that Boston's 1974 federal desegregation order issued by District Court Judge Arthur Garrity, Jr., be rescinded. The order by Garrity charged that the Boston School Committee, "knowingly carried out a systematic program of segregation involving all of the city's students, an un-Constitutional act." To remedy this, Garrity ordered a desegregation plan which has been vehemently opposed by the city's Irish and Italian population.

Boston City Councilwoman, Louise Day Hicks, a long-time spokesperson for the city's South Boston White racists, immediately began to make threatening statements when the Supreme Court decision was announced. She remarked, "They (the anti-busing bigots) have been had and they will respond."

Another member of the Boston City Council, James Kelley, who also serves as the head of the South Boston Information Center, promised an increase in what he calls "the current reign of fear, apprehension and hatred." He added that, "As long as there is forced busing in this city, violence and racial confrontation are unavoidable."

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CHICAGO NAZIS TERRORIZE BLACK RESIDENTS

(Chicago, Ill.) - Racial turmoil instigated by the American Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan has rapidly increased here and many Chicagoans fear a "race riot" is in the making.

Blacks are beginning to move into Chicago's West Englewood — Lakefront — Marquette Park areas, and the American Nazis along with the KKK, are spearheading a violent campaign to drive Blacks out of the neighborhood.

Recently, a 35-year-old man, Bob Ellington, was taken to Chicago's Holy Cross Hospital with 22 stab wounds in the stomach, a collapsed lung and multiple head and facial wounds due to an attack by young Nazi thugs.

Ellington was sitting in a parked car in the West Englewood area when he was approached by three White men brandishing bricks and iron pipes. "What you doing here, nigger," the Whites taunted.

After breaking the windows of the car Ellington was sitting in, the racists dragged him out of the



White racists threaten Black man at beach in Chicago. Neo-Nazis have instituted a reign of violence against Black residents in the southwest section of city.

vehicle and beat him mercilessly with the bricks and iron pipes and stabbed him repeatedly. After the beating, Eliington was left for dead but was able to crawl across the street to a hospital where his life was saved.

At a recent Nazi rally, over a thousand White Chicagoans went berserk, throwing bricks and slamming baseball bats at passing vehicles driven by Blacks.

A counter-rally by Blacks was orginally called for that day and the Nazi-led Whites had gathered to intercept them. When it was learned that the rally was not going to be held, the Whites began to turn on any Black in sight.

As a result of the melee, 16 people were hurt, most of whom were Black. Many were injured by bricks or flying glass. Over 30 Whites were arrested, the majority possessing weapons ranging from baseball bats to axes at the time of their arrest.

The racial problem in this area goes much deeper than two or three incidents, with Blacks having been the target of such attacks for over a year.

At a nearby beach, a band of 30-40 racists routinely attack Blacks who mistakenly come to use the area. A recent high school picnic of Black students were invaded by over 200 racial fanatics. Not only were the Black picnickers beaten and their cars damaged, but those who attempted to escape were fired upon.

BRAZEN

Despite the brazen and open aspect of the attacks, the Chicago Police Department has thus far failed to increase the protection of Black citizens in the area. As a result, Black community patrols have been instituted. Members of the Black "P" Stone Nation, a large Black Chicago youth group, have offered their assistance to Blacks under attack by Whites.

Commenting on the incidents, Englewood Police commander Fred Rice said, "I'm telling you straight — the situation can break in a full-scale race riot." Urban League director James W. Compton remarked, "It's nonsensical to have fought a major war against Nazism and then have it exist in this city."

Presently, a U.S. grand jury here is claiming to probe the Nazis' activities, but as of yet the only curtailments they (the Nazis) have suffered is having to remove a "Get the Niggers" sign from the side of their headquarters.□



P.S.P. Protests Economic Summit Talks Slated For Puerto Rico

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A demonstration was held in front of the Italian Embassy here last Tuesday, June 15, to protest the use of the island of Puerto Rico as the site for a Western powers "economic summit meeting" scheduled for June 27.

The San Francisco protest was one of 10 simultaneous demonstrations held in major U.S. cities sponsored by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP).

According to a statement by the PSP, the protest concentrated on four of the seven countries set to convene in Puerto Rico: Great Britain, France, Italy and Canada. The other three participating countries are: Japan, West Germany and the U.S. All seven will be represented by their respective heads of state.

The PSP, the major pro-independence force on the island, noted that U.S. President Ford did not even extend the courtesy to notify the government of Puerto Rico that the high-level summit was going to take place. The group charged that the meeting is being held in Puerto Rico solely to "legitimize" the U.S. claim over the small Caribbean island.

BPINS photo

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

Continuing reactions to the visit of Malcolm X to Cairo are featured in the following excerpt from . . .And Bid Him Sing, BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David Du Bois' penetrating novel about a group of Black Americans living in Egypt in a futile effort to escape the degradation of U.S. racism.

PART 35

I hadn't seen Suliman come in. But I saw him coming through the crowd toward me. He wore a dark summer suit, white shirt and diagonally-striped tie. A subdued waistcoat showed under his jacket. As usual, his black shoes were highly polished, and his briefcase was under his left arm.

He came rapidly, bending forward slightly, his cane striking the carpeted floor noiselessly. He looked neither to right nor left, but the expression around his mouth was of hate; in his eyes, of fear. I rose as he approached and put out my hand.

EMBARRASSMENT

"Let's get out of this fuckin' place," he said loud enough for those nearby to hear as he took my hand. He turned immediately and led the way back through the lobby and out the main entrance. I followed dutifully, in silence, annoyed at my embarrassment.

"Taxi?" the smiling doorman asked of Suliman.

"No, *mutasheker* (thanks)," he replied not returning the smile.

I returned the doorman's smile and offered my own *mutasheker*.

When we reached the curb Suliman turned to me and said: "Sorry I kept you waiting, brother. Stopped to get my shoes shined and had to staighten out the cat that shined them."

"How?" I asked. A thousand possibilities shot through my mind.

"He called me *khawaga*. Had to tell him that he and I had the same ancestors, and so not to call *me* no fuckin' foreigner."

"What did he say?"

"Tried to cover it up by runnin' his grimy hand over his arm and saying something about we're the same color, an' smiling like some simple idiot."

"Well, with you dressed like that and him probably in something close to rags and shining your shoes, what did you expect him to say — that you and he are brothers?"

There was a break in the traffic at this moment and Suliman started across the wide, tree-lined boulevard that separated the Hilton from the Nile River and ran the full length of the river's course through the city. He was very careful about crossing streets, distrustful both of drivers and of traffic lights. We had plenty of time to beat the approaching line of cars, but he hurried ahead of me and was waiting on the opposite curb.

A small Black boy of nine or ten held the glass door open as we stepped down off the gangplank onto the luxury riversteamer's deck. He wore a scarlet and blue outfit out of some Hollywood version of the Arabian Nights, with a white turban on his head wrapped as no Egyptian wraps a turban. Suliman handed him a piastre. The boy smiled and said: "*Merci*, welcome." Suliman shot him a look, but said nothing.

The carpeted area we stepped into seemed cramped and restricting after the Hilton lobby. A small reception desk was on the right. Beside it a swinging door led to a narrow passageway lined with cabin doors. An identical door faced it on the other side of the lobby. A very narrow, carpeted staircase led to the upper decks. A dark-suited Egyptian stood behind the reception desk. There was no one else in the lobby.



The great Black revolutionary MALCOLM X, whose 1963 visit to the Middle East produced a great effect upon him.

"You have an El Haj Shabbazz registered with you?" I asked in English. "We'd like to see him if he's in."

"Haj Shabbazz?" the man repeated, looking puzzled. He reached for his card file and then looked up, smiled and said, "Oh! You mean Mr. Malcom. Yes, he's in. Cabin 215, in that doorway behind you. He has a visitor."

A firm and resonant "Come in" answered my knock. Malcolm was rising from a bunk cluttered with papers along one wall as I opened the door. He wore plain brown trousers and a white shirt open at the throat. A tie hung loosely around his neck. Sitting on the opposite bunk was Kamal. His attache case lay beside him. He didn't get up.

"My name's Bob Jones," I said, "and this is Suliman Ibn Rashid. We live in Cairo. Heard you were here and came over to welcome you to Cairo."

Malcolm held out a long arm and took my hand in a firm grasp. "How do you do, brother." He then took Suliman's extended hand. "Hello, brother. Sit down." He motioned to the bunks. "Sorry, it's a little cramped in here. You know each other, of course?"

"Kamal and I came to Egypt together about two years ago," Suliman said.

"Two years. That's a long time," Malcolm said as he sat back down on the bunk and gathered the scattered papers into a single pile beside him. Suliman crossed in front of Kamal and sat down opposite Malcolm. I took the space on the bunk beside Malcolm, opposite Kamal. "What are you doing here?" The question was addressed to Suliman.

ARABIC

"I'm studying Arabic at Al Azhar and I teach English to a group of Egyptians assigned to the Food for Development mission from the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture."

"Food for Development. . .? Is it American?"

"Yes."

"And what do you do here, brother?" He turned his large hazel eyes to me. They looked out from behind lightly tinted, rimless glasses: direct, steady, fearless, gentle — and searching.

"I work for an Egyptian news agency. I've lived in Egypt for nearly seven years now. I like it here very much."

"Speaks Arabic like a native," Kamal interjected, "and a big man in his agency. Practically runs the place. He's sitting pretty."

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"GROWING PAINS"

As a result of the rebellions of the late '60s, the police apparatus in the United States became more and more repressive, explains Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton in the chapter, "Growing Pains" from Revolutionary Suicide. *To combat this, Huey developed a "Pocket Lawyer of Legal First Aid" which could be used by Black and poor people, who bore the brunt of the increase in police terror.*

PART 56

Our plans for a merger with SNCC probably would not have come in time to prevent the summer riots of 1967. In July and August, when the Black communities of Newark and Detroit erupted in rage and frustration, our worst expectations came true. In each instance trouble had begun when the police had brutalized a brother or sister.

In a larger sense, the younger Blacks particularly were expressing their frustration. The consequences of these bitter uprisings would surely be more right-wing political reaction and a move to conservative politics throughout the nation.

The eruption in Watts had come in 1965, and Ronald Reagan was elected governor in 1966. Now, with the cities rocked by riots again in 1967, the ruling circles would undoubtedly respond with more repressive controls. The California story would be repeated in other states and then on a national level.

All that summer we sought to prevent this chain of events. We organized, recruited, and worked hard at putting out our paper. We tried especially to be aware always of what was happening on the streets of the inner cities so that we could ride the crest of the movement by directing the people's energies in constructive ways.

We particularly wanted people to understand their constitutional rights, rights that were constantly violated by police and authorities. With only an elementary knowledge of these rights, many of their problems could be avoided in tense situations.

To impart that knowledge we began a series of pieces in the earliest issues of our newspapers called "Pocket Lawyer of Legal First Aid." Using lawbooks and various legal pamphlets, I put together in simple form a number of rules for people to follow.

POCKET LAWYER OF LEGAL FIRST AID

This pocket lawyer is provided as a means of keeping Black people up to date on their rights. We are always the first to be arrested and the racist police forces are constantly trying to pretend that rights are extended equally to all people. Cut this out, brothers and sisters, and carry it with you. Until we arm ourselves to righteously take care of our own, the pocket lawyer is what's happening.

1. If you are stopped and/or arrested by the police, you may remain silent; you do not have to answer any questions about alleged crimes; you should provide your name and address only if requested (although it is not absolutely clear that you must do so). But then do so, and at all times remember the Fifth Amendment.

2. If a police officer is not in uniform, ask him to show his identification. He has no authority over you unless he properly identifies himself. Beware of persons posing as police officers. Always get his badge number and his name.

3. Police have no right to search your car or your home unless they have a search warrant, probable cause or your consent. They may conduct no exploratory search, that is, one for evidence of crime generally or for evidence of a crime unconnected with the one you are being questioned about. (Thus, a stop for an auto violation does not give the right to search the auto.)

You are not required to consent to a search; therefore, you should not consent and should state clearly and unequivocally that you do not consent, in front of witnesses if possible. If you do not consent, the police will have the burden in court of showing probable cause. Arrest may be corrected later.

4. You may not resist arrest forcibly or by going limp, even if you are innocent. To do so is a separate crime of which you can be convicted even if you are acquitted of the original charge. Do not resist arrest under any circumstances.

5. If you are stopped and/or arrested, the police may search you by patting you on the outside of your clothing. You can be stripped of your personal possessions. Do not carry anything that includes the name of your employer or friends.



Fascist L.A. police grab Black man during 1965 Watts rebellion. Rebellions such as these triggered the creation of even more repressive police forces throughout the country.

6. Do not engage in "friendly" conversation with officers on the way to or at the station. Once you are arrested, there is little likelihood that anything you say will get you released.

7. As soon as you have been booked, you have the right to complete at least two phone calls — one to a relative, friend or attorney, the other to a bail bondsman. If you can, call the Black Panther Party, and the Party will post bail if possible.

8. You must be allowed to hire and see an attorney immediately.

9. You do not have to give any statement to the police, nor do you have to sign any statement you might give them, and therefore you should not sign anything. Take the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, because you cannot be forced to testify against yourself.

10. You must be allowed to post bail in most cases, but you must be able to pay the bail bondsman's fee. If you cannot pay the fee, you may ask the judge to release you from custody without bail or to lower your bail, but he does not have to do so.

11. The police must bring you into court or release you within 48 hours after your arrest (unless the time ends on a week-end or a holiday, and they must bring you before a judge the first day court is in session.)

12. If you do not have the money to hire an attorney, immediately ask the police to get you an attorney without charge.

13. If you have the money to hire a private attorney, but do not know of one, call the National Lawyers' Guild or the Alameda County Bar Association (or the Bar Association of your county) and ask them to furnish you with the name of an attorney who practices criminal law.

TO BE CONTINUED

SOUTH AFRICA EXPLODES

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Indeed, under South Africa's apartheid system, the country's 18 million Blacks are virtual slaves to the 4.5 million Whites. The "townships" themselves are basically sprawling, underdeveloped ghettos of barrack-like dormitories and shanty huts designed only to serve as sleeping quarters for Blacks employed in nearby cities.

It was in Soweto, the largest of these "townships," that the rebellion first emerged last Wednesday, when police and special "anti-terrorist" squads attacked a peaceful demonstration of 10,000 students protesting compulsory use of the hated Afrikaans language in their schools.

For the teenage students, many of whom belong to the South African Students Movement (SASO), an all-Black consciousness-raising group, objections to Afrikaans is both practical and emotional. The Afrikaans language, derived from the Dutch, is primarily used by descendants of the Boer settlers who dominate the White minority government — it is the language of the oppressor. If the students must learn a foreign language, they prefer English, which they view as a more practical, useful tool.

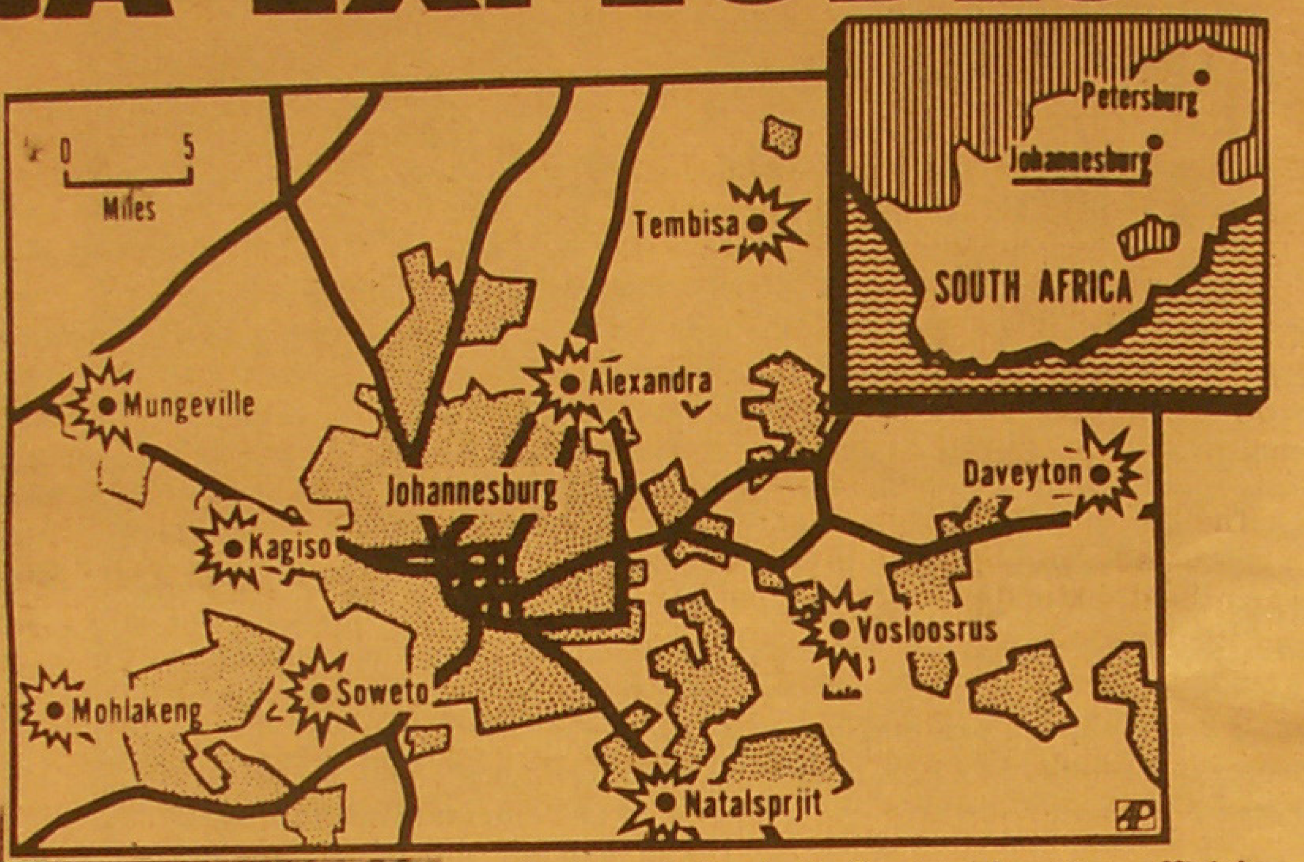
Also, since the Portuguese colonists were driven from the neighboring People's Republic of Mozambique, younger Blacks throughout South Africa have not hidden their deep admiration for the FRELIMO government next door. The promise of Black rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia has added to their confidence as well.

Once the revolt began in Soweto — which, with its 1.5 million population, makes it the fifth largest city south of the Sahara — it quickly spread to the eight other "townships" which surround Johannesburg. For three days, the "township" rebellions escalated, the black curling smoke from gutted buses, cars and buildings clearly visible miles away. Two Whites were reported killed during the first day's activity, both Bantu education officials, but since then the South African government has quashed any White casualty reports. Unofficial reports, however, indicate that numerous Whites were killed or wounded.

While the weekend brought relative calm, (and a watered down U.N. Security Council resolution which "condemned" the White repression) on Monday, June 21, the rebellion broke out again, this time centered in the Black "townships" around the capital city of Pretoria. The heaviest fighting was said to take place in the "township" of Mabopane, *Internews* reports, where wall slogans read, "Support Soweto," "Don't Pray, Fight," and "Power-Soweto." Mabopane was also the scene of a major strike, which occurred when 170 Black workers at a waterworks plant, walked out for higher wages and better conditions.

Also on Monday, in an incident which sent ripples of terror throughout the city, a Black man walked out of a department store in downtown Johannesburg, yelling "Freedom for Africa," "Freedom for Africa," while striking down at least five Whites with an ax. Meanwhile in the "townships" the rebellion raged on.☐

What began as a revolt in Soweto "township" against South Africa's education policy towards Blacks has turned into a full-scale revolt (see map). Young Black South Africans (below) stand up to South African police bullets with rocks and garbage can covers as their only defense.









Left, young Black African carries a friend murdered by South African police forces. Above, young Azanian students denounce the Afrikaans language — the tongue of their oppressors.

Final Declaration Of U.N. Seminar Against Apartheid

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the inspiring Final Declaration of the United Nations International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held in Havana, Cuba, from May 24 to 28. (See page 19.) The document is reprinted from Granma, *the progressive Cuban daily.*

The International Seminar organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, extends its greeting and solidarity to the people of South Africa who are continuing with renewed determination their brave struggle to overthrow the apartheid system, despite the growing ruthlessness of the White minority regime.

The liberation of Mozambique and Angola, brought about by the heroic struggle of its peoples, under the leadership of FRELIMO and the MPLA, has created a new strategic and political situation in southern Africa and opened the prospect, in the not too distant future, of the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The decisive victory of the Angolan people against the invading forces of the South African apartheid regime and its allies has given new inspiration and impetus to the liberation movements.

PRETORIA REGIME

The Pretoria regime has recognized the growing danger to the survival of the apartheid power system; it has reacted by increased repression of the African people and the expansion of its aggressive military capability.

In southern Africa we are witnessing an unfolding war situation: South Africa's enormous military build-up and its aggressive posture towards independent African states, its invasion of Angola and the rapid militarization of Namibia, and its support of the illegal Smith regime constitute a clear threat to peace and security in that region. Its growing military integration with the major Western powers, and the new role accorded to South Africa in overall Western strategy in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean area, represents a grave threat to the peace and security of the world.

The Seminar recognizes that the liberation movements in southern Africa are obliged to resort to armed struggle in view of the intransigence and ruthlessness of the White minority regimes. It reaffirms the right of the African liberation movements to decide on the means of their struggle, in the light of the conditions in their territories, and to seek and receive international solidarity.

The Seminar rejects the insistence by the racist regimes, and their friends and allies, that the liberation movements should struggle by peaceful means alone in the face of the growing violence and terrorism of the oppressors.

Recognizing the significant recent advances against the forces of racism and colonialism in Africa, the White minority regimes are resorting to new initiatives to enlist and secure further external assistance. The major Western powers — especially the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and France — which are continuing and increasing their political, economic and military collaboration with South Africa, bear a major responsibility for helping to sustain the apartheid regime. But even this growing external support from South Africa's traditional trading partners will not halt the unfolding crisis faced by the apartheid regime.

The Seminar condemns the increasing military, political and economic collaboration between the South African racist regime and Israel, which was further developed during the recent official visit of B.J. Vorster, Prime Minister of the Pretoria regime, to Israel. The Pretoria regime, in a desperate attempt to ensure its survival, is forging special links with countries such as Israel, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile with a view to establishing a new menacing alliance of regimes insensitive to African and world opinion. The Seminar warns the actual and potential allies of South Africa that any alliance with apartheid will provoke forthright condemnation and hostility of all freedom-loving governments and peoples.

In order to counter internal resistance and international pressures the Pretoria regime plans to confer a sham independence upon the Transkei in October, 1976 as part of its contemptible bantustan policy. The Seminar rejects this political fraud and invites all states to do likewise and deny any form of recognition to, and refrain from any contacts with, any apartheid institutions, including the authorities in the Transkei. It condemns those countries and external economic interests which are planning to invest in the so-called tribal "homelands" in order to directly assist the implementation of the apartheid schemes of the South African regime.

The Seminar calls upon all governments and peoples to give full support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle for the total eradication of racism and colonialism, and to end all military, economic and other collaboration with the racist regimes. The Seminar declares that apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity and that the international community has a duty to suppress and punish that crime.

Any supply of arms to South Africa and any form of military cooperation with the apartheid regime is a hostile act not only against the people of South Africa and the Organization of African Unity but also against the United Nations and the international community.

Any transnational company and other interests which, in collaboration with the Pretoria regime, participate in the exploitation of the people of South Africa, or help to reinforce the military and economic power of the racists, are accomplices in the crime of apartheid.

The Seminar commends African, socialist, nonaligned and other countries for the invaluable moral, political and material assistance given by them to the African liberation movements. All governments and peoples have a duty to help the liberation movements, which are entitled to full support from the international community in their legitimate struggle to overthrow the White minority regimes.

The front-line countries in Africa which have taken a firm stand against the White minority regimes in accordance with United Nations and OAU resolutions should be given all necessary economic and other assistance by all freedom-loving countries and peoples. The Seminar declares that any attack on the countries which assist the liberation movements constitutes an attack against the international community. These countries have a right to seek and receive all necessary international support against racist aggression.

The Seminar invites all governments, organizations and people to join in concerted international action in support of the southern African liberation movements in this crucial and final stage of the struggle for the total emancipation of Africa.☐



In the infamous 1960 Sharpeville massacre South African police randomly shot and killed 69 Black South Africans who were peacefully protesting against the hated "pass laws."



South Africa's Black "townships" are basically sprawling ghettos which serve as sleeping quarters for Blacks employed in nearby cities.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

South Africa Joins Western Powers Defense System

(New York, New York) - South Africa's military apparatus, primarily focused on counter-insurgency and "internal defense," is rapidly expanding into a regional and international system, according to "Notes and Documents," a publication of the United Nations Center Against Apartheid.

The country's newest sophisticated communications system links Africa, South America and the Indian Ocean through a series of bases, including one on Puerto Rico.

A major aspect of the developing Western Alliance with South Africa, according to Abdul Minty, author of the article in Notes and Documents and Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid movement, is South Africa's construction of the military communications system called "Advokaat," built in cooperation with several Western companies.

HEADQUARTERS

Advokaat's headquarters are at Silvermine, Westlake, in South Africa. Of several substations, one is in South African-occupied Namibia. The installation is reportedly linked by permanent channels with the U.S. Navy base at San Juan in Puerto Rico and the Royal Navy in Whitehall.

Advokaat is considered to be "the most modern sytem of its kind" with the ability to maintain surveillance from South Africa's coastline across the South Atlantic to South America and across the Indian Ocean to Australia and New Zealand, according to Minty.

South Africa's expansion of its navy and integration into the world-wide system of Western powers is a fairly recent development. South Africa's military originated with, and still focuses most heavily upon, its army and air force for use in counter-insurgency.

The army and air force were built up in the 1960s to bolster the apartheid system while rapid decolonization was progressing in most of Africa. Following its repression of Black opposition in the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960, Minty explains, the South African government increased the

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ANGOLAN PROSECUTOR LABELS MERCENARIES "SCUM OF HUMAN SOCIETY"

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - Characterizing the defendants as the "scum of human society" the prosecutor of 13 American and British mercenaries on trial here wrapped up his case demanding the death penalty for all the accused.



Angolan people hold sign which reads "Death to the Mercenaries."

Emphasizing that the trial of the foreign mercenaries should be an example of "revolutionary justice," prosecutor Rui Monteiro declared that, "It is not our job to give graded sentences here. For their grave crimes against the Angolan people, they can only be, punished by death by shooting."

As the bearded prosecutor finished his emotional speech of over three hours, spectators packing the brightly lit courtroom here in Luanda's Palacio do Commerico burst into sustained applause, some chanting "Death! Death!" The defendants glanced nervously at each other as they heard the shouts and engaged in agitated exchanges among themselves.

Throughout his address to the five-man Revolutionary People's Tribunal judging the case, Monteiro directed the brunt of his attack against "the forces of imperialism." He directly accused the U.S., Britain and Zaire of "complicity" in sending mercenaries to this resource rich, West African country to fight against the victorious Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Monteiro charged that the side the mercenaries were fighting for when they were captured in late February, the Holden Roberto-led National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) was "a branch of the Central Intelligence Agency." He repeatedly said that the defendants should all be put to death as a deterrent to other mercenaries who might fight against the liberation of Africa.

He also praised the Cuban troops which aided the MPLA in the war of liberation as "comrades" fulfilling the spirit of "internationalism."

In a surprise move, Monteiro singled out Californian Gary Acker and Argentine-American Gustavo Grillo as two defendants who should be shown no leniency. Both men, who had expected to come off lighter than most of the other defendants, visibly slumped on their stools at the mention of their names, *United Press* reported.

The Angolan prosecutor openly scoffed at Acker's claims that he had been in the country for only three days without firing a shot and that he suffered from mental


MPLA soliders guard building where trial of foreign mercenaries is being held.

problems, calling this defense "a parody." Acker has attempted to commit suicide on at least four separate occasions.

Grillo's claims that he had been converted to socialism during his five months in captivity received equally harsh words.

Earlier last week, during his defense presentation, Grillo was praised for his "truth and honesty" as he condemned American society as "a monster of power seekers, status seekers and waste makers."

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GUINEA-BISSAU: "A LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN POWER"

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER concludes an in-depth interview with Luis Cabral, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which was conducted by Afrique-Asie, a French language biweekly, and distributed by People's Translation Service.

CONCLUSION

Q: What are your first impressions concerning the meetings you have just had with French President Giscard d'Estaing?

CABRAL: Independence has made it possible for us to open relations with France. Shortly after its official proclamation, the French government expressed its desire to establish diplomatic relations with us and offered us aid, especially in telecommunications. France is going to carry out some financing: that of an oxygen and acetylene factory, fuel warehouses, a storage and distribution center for butane gas. All this provides concrete proof of French cooperation with our country.

It is in this context that President Giscard d'Estaing expressed his desire to meet with me upon my visit to France. I explained to him all our problems as well as our wish for cooperation. I stressed the fact that we are a truly independent country, which has conquered its liberty and dignity in a national liberation struggle, a country which therefore chooses its partners and its friends.

For his part, he stated that France, which has a certain admiration for the manner in which our liberation struggle was conducted, was prepared to offer us its support and establish with us relations based on respect. Thus a strengthening of cooperation was formulated.

FOREIGN POLICY

Q: Were foreign policy matters dealt with?

CABRAL: American policy. The problem of Angola. I reminded him that for us, the MPLA has always been the only Angolan liberation movement; that knowing very well the personality of Dr. Agostinho Neto, now President of Angola, we were sure that he would work in favor of a policy of nonalignment.

Q: Did the French President express his concern about the presence of Cuban troops in Angola?

CABRAL: Not directly. But I stressed the fact that friendly troops, including our own, were sent to Angola at the request of the RPA and that these troops will leave as soon as the government of the RPA no longer needs them.



PAIGC militants on patrol in their triumphant war of liberation against Portuguese colonialism in Guinea-Bissau.

Q: There are difficulties between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau. Of what magnitude? What is the meaning of the Portuguese refusal to lift the freeze they placed on Guinean money in Lisbon?

CABRAL: Subsequent to the recognition of our state by the Portuguese government, negotiations on contested colonial affairs began. They were particularly concerned with the right to issue currency, which we consider as our legal right, which was defined prior to the recognition of our state by the Portuguese government — a governor of the National Bank having already been named. We have been unable to achieve any concrete results. It is an impasse.

Particularly with regard to assuming control of the National Bank, and therefore the end of the activities of the Portuguese Overseas Bank (BNU). We at that point decided to act on the bank problem in order to avoid any obstacles to negotiations. On February 28, the BNU's operations ended and our bank was provided with the necessary apparatus for transactions. Currency was then exchanged.

As an aside, the entire operation went extremely well. In three days we managed to change all the money in the country. This demonstrates the confidence the people have in the policies of the Party. At that point Lisbon reacted by freezing all the money reserves we had in Portugal.

NOT TOUCHED

Yet, in our country, we have not touched the Portuguese interests, Portuguese companies. Portugal therefore acted first in taking action against Guinea-Bissau by blocking our assets. And even then we took no retaliatory measures against Portugal. We are still prepared for negotiations which we hope will resume after the Portuguese elections have provided us with mandated negotiations. Nevertheless, it is our responsibility to warn all concerned that any action that may arise from the present situation will be a normal and legitimate reaction to the aggression that Portugal committed in freezing our assets.

Q: Don't you think that there were political reasons for all that? That they wanted to crush the Guinean revolution?

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U.S. Ambassador Slain In Lebanon-

(Beirut, Lebanon) - Palestinian security agents announced last week the arrest of three Lebanese men who had confessed to involvement in the recent slaying of the American ambassador Francis E. Melay, Jr., his economic counselor, Robert Waring and a Lebanese chauffeur.

Mahamoud Labady, an official of *Wafa*, the Palestinian press service, suggested at a news conference that the arrested men had been working for an "outside power" *The New York Times* reports.

He cited Israel, Syria, Lebanon's Christian right-wing Phalangist Party or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as the possible element. "We don't think it's an isolated incident, for sure," Labady commented.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Kenya

(Nairobi, Kenya) - The United States has agreed, in principle, to supply Kenya with 12 advanced Northrop F-5 fighters worth $75 million in the biggest arms deal ever proposed between the United States and a Black African country. The deal would not only boost the size of the Kenyan air force but would give it an aircraft able to match the performance of the Soviet MIG-21s flown by neighboring Somalia and Uganda, informed sources said.

Zambia

(Susaka, Zambia) - Two bombs blew out windows in the main post office here, and demolished a stone lion at the gates of the high court. No one was injured. Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda, placed responsibility for the explosion on the White minority regime in Rhodesia. He told a news conference that "such acts of sabotage are not new to Zambia which shares borders with rebels who become more desperate" as attacks by Zimbabwe freedom fighters increase.

Zimbabwe(Rhodesia)

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Rhodesia's White minority regime last week recommended several moves toward so-called "racial equality" that "Prime Minister" Ian Smith said "will have important and far-reaching effects on the future of our country." The proposals were drafted by a commission of five Whites and five Blacks appointed to probe laws that caused "racial friction" and to advise the government of those "no longer considered desirable and necessary." The proposals excluded, however, repeal of voting qualifications that now form the major obstacle to Black majority rule and recommendations suggesting that neighborhoods or schools be integrated.

JUNE 25

S.F. Demonstration To Protest India's Repression

(San Francisco, Calif.) - There will be a demonstration here on Friday, June 25, to protest the first anniversary of India's infamous and repressive "State of Emergency" declaration. The protest will take place at the Indian Consulate, 215 Market Street, at 10:00 a.m.

There are an estimated 150,000 political prisoners incarcerated under the repressive act, ordered by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Sponsored by Indians For A New Democracy, the demonstration will demand that:

1. India's "National Emergency" and "Maintenance of the Internal Security Acts" be revoked.
2. All political prisoners are released.
3. Political tortures and executions in prison be ended.
4. Civil liberties, freedom of the press and the right to protest be upheld.
5. The forced sterilization of India's poor be ended.
6. An end to the political persecution by the Gandhi government of concerned Indians who are abroad.

ILLEGAL PRACTICES

Mrs. Gandhi, who was convicted of illegal practices in the country's last election, issued the declaration in reaction to a wave of protest against her government's corruption which had spread throughout the country. The declaration, giving Mrs. Gandhi virtually dictatorial powers, was directed primarily at the "Naxalities," a pro-Marxist group within the Communist Party of India which advocates armed struggle to eradicate the feudalist and neo-colonialist trends that are prevalent in India today.

The Naxalities were beginning to gain a strong foothold in the countryside, where over 80 per cent of the population lives in abject poverty and hunger.

In a visit to the offices of THE BLACK PANTHER, Jas Saund, a KPOO radio newsman active in the Indian struggle, pointed out that this economic condition "is the direct product of neo-colonialism."

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U.N. SEMINAR AGAINST APARTHEID DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA

(Havana, Cuba) - The international Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa was held in Havana from May 24 to 28.

The Seminar was sponsored by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity.

The event was attended by nearly 150 delegates and guests who are members of government delegations, international and intergovernmental organizations, trade unions, movements of solidarity with the struggle against apartheid, national liberation movements and members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Cuba. The Seminar was presided over by Leslie O. Harriman, Nigeria's ambassador to the U.N.

To coincide with the event, meetings of solidarity with Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa were organized by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions on Africa Day (May 25) at various work centers. The rallies were attended by seminar delegates.

The delegates approved a final declaration, messages to Cuba and Angola and an Action Program which reflects the proposals made by the delegates during the Seminar.

The Action Program contains a pledge for concerted international action to bring about the rapid elimination of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people. There must be effective action by the U.N., the OAU, the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries, and the Arab League,



South African police brutally subdue Black South African revolt. At an international seminar in Havana, an "Action Program" was developed "to bring about a rapid elimination of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people."

as well as other intergovernmental organizations, trade unions and churches.

The imperative need for strict observance of the arms embargo on South Africa was stressed; this is to be effected by means of a control mechanism. The United States, France, West Germany, the United Kingdom and Israel were condemned for their military cooperation with South Africa, and also for cooperation in the nuclear field. It was agreed that national anti-apartheid movements working with trade unions should urge workers not to handle any shipments of arms for South Africa.

The Seminar also spoke out against the role of the transnationals in strengthening South Africa, and it urged resolute action to block the activities of companies which invest in South African industries bordering on or located in the bantustans.

Regarding Namibia, the international community was urged to act in a clear and effective manner to end the illegal occupation of that territory by South Africa and to back the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) genuine representative of the people of Namibia, in their struggle for liberation.

The Action Program exhorted that more aid of all kinds be given to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and it called on the U.N. and member governments of that international organization to provide them with the means to increase propaganda activities. In this regard, it was recognized that a powerful radio station that could reach South Africa should be set up.

The Action Program acknowledged the important support given by front-line states to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and called for economic aid for Angola and Mozambique.

The program also denounced the repressive legislation of the South Africa regime and urged that the repressive measures adopted by the South African racist authorities against political prisoners — which include torture and murder — be given wide publicity. □

The Black Panther Party Extends Our Warmest Revolutionary Greetings and Solidarity to the People of Mozambique and the Heroic FRELIMO Government, led by Esteemed President Samora Machel, on the Occasion of the First Anniversary of Independence, June 25, 1976. A Luta Continua — The Struggle Continues.

Guinea-Bissau: "A Liberation Movement In Power"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18



Slain PAIGC leader AMILCAR CABRAL.

CABRAL: We do not want to make that political interpretation. Especially since we would reach the conclusion, were we to adopt that interpretation, that we have before us not the victors of April 25 — who are our allies — but the vanquished of the colonial war.

Q: What are the present needs of Guinea-Bissau with regard to the international cooperation?

CABRAL: Even counting the reserves presently frozen in Portugal, our country lacks means for its development. The survival of our country is assured only by the sacrifices of our people, at all levels. Our objective, our most ambitious project, is to see to it that our country is totally self-sufficient in food.

FOOD

But having food to eat is not sufficient. We must devleop much further and for that foreign assistance is necessary. We are preparing concrete projects for development which we will be able to present to international institutions and friendly countries and to which they will be able to contribute. We assign a complete and total priority to agriculture, both in order to better the working conditions of the great peasant masses and to create a parallel modern agriculture which will be able to inf'uence little by little traditional agriculture.

For our country really to take off we must sensitize the peasant masses to the problems of development the way we sensitized them to the problems of liberation. It is the same process: from the country to the cities.

Q: What is the future for solidarity between the former Portuguese colonies?

CABRAL: The Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies (ONCP), which still exists, is to cease its activities under its present form since we are now independent states, but we must preserve our friendship and solidarity, and tranform them into cooperation between states in the framework of developing and strengthening African unity.

Soon we are going to have a meeting, first of the Foreign Ministers of the five countries in Luanda, then of the Chiefs of State in order to define the new framework in which we will maintain and develop our relations.

In all this, we are attempting to remain faithful to the thought of Amilcar Cabral, who was Guinean by birth, but African by conviction.□

WORLD SCOPE

People's China

(Peking, People's Republic of China) -Citizens arrested after last April's political disturbance here have been subjected to mass criticism at meetings attended by hundreds of workers, it was revealed recently. As a disciplinary action, small groups of rioters have been brought before mass rallies and criticized as followers of Ten Hsiao-ping, the former vice premier deposed from power as a "capitalist roader." According to the report, these meetings have developed into struggle sessions with individual citizens standing to criticize the prisoners and attack Teng's policies.

Vietnam

(Washington, D.C.) - An intense program of re-education has been begun by the North Vietnamese officials now in control of both South and North Vietnam. According to a documented broadcast over Saigon radio, all former members of the South Vietnamese armed forces as well as security intelligence, and police organizations, "must attend collective re-education courses for three years." It was also stated that "those who whole-heartedly make efforts in their re-education, achieve real progress, confess their crimes and score merits may be considered for a return to their families sooner than required."

North Korea

(Pyongyang, Korea) - The 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's League was marked here at a recent meeting attended by over 15,000 representatives of youngsters from Pyongyang and a message sent by Korean president, Kim Il Sung, to the members of the Children's League, was read. The membership adopted a letter of pledge stating: "The three million members of the League will study, work and live in a higher revolutionary spirit and strive for the reunification of the fatherland and socialist construction."

ENTERTAINMENT

Oppression

Now dreams
Are not available
To the dreamers,
Nor songs
To the singers.

In some lands
Dark night
And cold steel
Prevail —
But the dream
Will come back
And the song
Break
Its jail

Langston Hughes

•

You'll Know

You look at me,
and ask the questions.
For your heart and mind guide your thoughts. . .
you wonder about me.

If you will look closely into my face,
look. . .to see a different light,
a new understanding,
a new glow. . .
you'll know.

You'll see that I'm caught,
you'll see. . .
the frustration,
that comes when one realizes that their slavery,
is in part. . .
some of the reason for their present enjoyment.

And the inside emotional contradictions,
that come with the struggles,
of trying to deal with the two.

be patient with me.

In my face it will be there,
in my eyes. . .
it will show,
look deep enough,
and you'll know.

Guy Martin

SAN FRANCISCO MIME TROUPE

"FALSE PROMISES" TELLS TRUE STORY OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR



San Francisco Mime Troupe actors portraying militant strikers, in their new play, False Promises.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The San Francisco Mime Troupe, this city's oldest theater company, announced last week the opening of its new production, *False Promises/Nos Enganaron*, a dramatization of the Spanish-American War.

A press release issued by the famed Mime Troupe explains that *False Promises* "dramatizes empire as it is experienced by the victim instead of the victors."

The Spanish-American War and its aftermath are seen dimly, but their consequences felt deeply in a mining town where White and Mexican workers are attempting to overcome racial division to win the eight-hour day.

The war is seen close up, but still from the bottom, by a Black refugee from southern lynch laws who joins the army. Finally, the war is seen from the top — Washington, D.C., and Wall Street — where politicians and bankers plan the war, justify it, and grow richer from it.

The three stories come together in a surprise ending when the protagonists — the miners, a Black dance hall queen, a stage-struck White farm girl, an heroic Mexican widow and the Black soldier — understand too late that empire offers the good life to American business, but only false promises to the American workers.

Months of research and years of theatrical experience were put into this full-length musical play, explains the Mime Troupe. This musical, the Troupe's first full length production since its award-winning *Dragon Lady's Revenge*, contains original songs and dancing as well as the progressive political content that is associated with the group.

The Mime Troupe, which was founded in 1956, is multi-ethnic in its make-up and is collectively run. Creative policy is decided by a consensus of the entire company and each member has both adminstrative and creative duties. The Mime Troupe also write most of the plays it produces.

Originally a director-run theater, the Troupe formed a collective in 1970. During their production of Bertolt Brecht's *Congress of Whitewashes* they studied Marx to better understand the play. Then, the Mime Troupe realized "they could, and should, control the theater."

The Troupe, which is not subsidized by any government agencies brings theater to people who usually do not see contemporary theater. In its belief that "all is political if only in acquiescence to injustice."

The Troupe coined the phrase, "guerilla theatre," and is largely responsible for the cross-country blossoming of hundreds of groups doing "radical theater for common people."

An attempt to censor the progressive theater group was made in 1965 when the San Francisco Parks Department refused to issue the group a permit to perform in the city's parks. The courts reversed the Parks Department decision and set a precedent for similar theaters across the country.

Recently the Mime Troupe has won two Obie Awards for their New York performances and they have been invited to theater festivals in Italy, Germany, Colombia, Denmark and Australia.

Their current production, *False Promises*, will open July 3 at 2 p.m. behind the De Young Museum in Golden Gate Park. For more information on other performances, contact the S.F. Mime Troupe at 885 Treat St., San Francisco, Calif. 94110, (415) 285-1717.□

Angolans Demand Death Penalty For Mercenaries

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Admitting that, "I was more or less affiliated with racketeers," Grillo, 26, from Jersey City, said that he had come to Angola "for money, for adventure" but was sorry.

He went on to lash out at the CIA as "an institution of mercenaries that hires other mercenaries," adding that the U.S. "is a place where they have restaurants for dogs, while you see people on the streets dying of hunger and cold in New York."

The third American on trial, 34-year-old Daniel Gearhart of Washington, D.C., angered the tribunal by saying he had come to Angola "to stop a Russian Communist takeover." It is also known that Gearhart ran an advertisement in a magazine offering himself as a mercenary.

So heavy does the evidence — and the atmosphere — weigh against the defendants that, in his closing arguments, the American lawyer representing Acker and Gearhart, himself accused the U.S. government of being "derelict" for allowing mercenaries to be recruited on its soil.

Addressing the tribunal in a one and a half hour speech, attorney Robert Cesner of Columbus, Ohio, went on to specifically blame the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for allowing Gary Acker to sign on.

"If Acker was permitted by the FBI to come here, how was he to know it was wrong," Cesner asked, saying that the FBI agent who visited Acker after he appeared on TV with a mercenary recruiter "gave the appearance of legitimacy to his ill-fated venture."

REAL CRIMINALS

The 21-year-old Acker sat glumly as Cesner agreed with the prosecutor that, "The real criminals are not in this courtroom — the individuals and organizations who recruited them (the mercenaries) and those who could have prevented them."

The four Angolan lawyers assigned to defend the British mercenaries, used another strategy before the tribunal appealing to the court to treat the defendants as exploited victims of capitalism.

Costas Georgiou; the notorious Greek-born British mercenary leader known as Col. Tony "Mad Dog" Callan, was portrayed by lawyer Maria Teresinha Lopes as "a colonized man" who learned the ideology of racism and violence at school in England.

Ms. Lopes said that Georgiou — who is charged with, and has



The 13 captured mercenaries face a 139 count indictment for atrocities against the Angolan people.

admitted to, executing 14 British mercenaries who refused to fight — came to regard violence as the only way to free himself after being treated in England as "a sub-human, just a Greek, just a 'boy.' " Prior to the closing arguments six of seven Angolan witnesses called to identify the mercenaries pointed to Georgiou as the main perpetrator in spreading terror and violence in the liberation war's waning days. No British lawyer would defend him.

The 13 American and British mercenaries are charged in a 139 count indictment of murder, massacre, laying minefields, abuse of civilians, pillage and destruction of property. There is no appeal of the tribunal's sentence, expected to be handed down by mid-week.□

South Africa Joins Western Defense

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

defense budget, militarized the entire White population and trained them to counteract internal armed resistance, and reorganized the police and military forces for more coordinated action.

In the 1970s the White minority regime has been critically weakened by the liberation of the former Portuguese colonies in Africa, the stepped-up armed struggle in Zimbabwe, and the growing militancy among the Black population in South Africa itself. South Africa doubled the size of its armed forces between fiscal years 1972-73, and doubled it again betweeen fiscal year 1973 and the present.

WESTERN POWERS

Minty reports that the Western powers have been flouting the United Nations Security Council resolutions which established an international arms embargo on South Africa. France has refused to apply the embargo, Italy supplies aircraft and other weapons, and Britain and the U.S., which claim to implement the U.N. resolutions, "in fact supply a whole range of equipment to the South African armed forces, largely as a result of the manner in which they interpret and implement the embargo."

"There is also an exchange of military personnel for training and other purposes," Minty continues, "as well as provision of special assistance to South African technicians connected with its weapons industry. In addition, there is also growing evidence of secret supplies of military equipment reaching South Africa from certain Western countries, whose governments have known about and often sanctioned such transactions."

The United States' interest in working closely with South Africa is clearly aimed not only at preserving the status quo in South Africa, but also "at establishing a greater presence in the Indian Ocean so that it may be close to the Arab oil-producing countries," says Minty.

The South African military has also been working in increased cooperation with the NATO alliance, despite NATO's denials of any links. South Africa and its Advokaat partners were the first non-NATO countries to be provided with the NATO system of codifying equipment and spare parts.

"It also so happens," says Abdul Minty, "that that Advokaat system becomes operational virtually where the NATO area ends at the Tropic of Cancer. . . For the purpose of military surveillance and communnications to the South Oceans, South Africa has become the nerve center for Western defense."□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

(Buenos, Aires, Argentina) - The increase in "death squad" activities here has struck a serious blow to the carefully cultivated "moderate" image of General Jorge Videla's newly installed military junta. Under the previous Peron government, death squads claimed the lives of over 1,000 political dissidents. The trend has been stepped-up since the March 24 coup that launched the Videla government. Some 250 people have already been murdered by right-wing death squads since Videla took office.

Chile

(Santiago, Chile) - Locally printed leaflets denouncing the arrests of some 3,000 people in recent weeks and alleging the existence of special concentration camps for beggars and orphaned children, have been widely circulated among OAS conference delegates here. The camp for children, according to the leaflets, was set up to get the children off the city streets so they wouldn't be seen by visitors during the conference. One Chilean government official, responding to delegate queries about the leaflets, announced that those responsible for them had been arrested.

Brazil

(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) - The Brazilian government is beginning another investigation into the para-military "death squads" that have claimed the lives of more than 800 people since 1958. More than 550 police and ex-police officials have been arrested, including one former sergeant. An earlier investigation also implicated high-level government and military officials. Despite the number of murders associated with the "death squads," only 13 police have ever been convicted for death squad activities.

MARTIAL ARTS

Kicking

Kicking and rapid, multiple use of the legs is a science. For the most part, the large femur (thigh) and its joint position to the pelvis (hip) is the central point of kicking speed, power and subsequent skill. It is natural that at this specific area of the body comes the pain and monotony of daily stretching, strengthening, and at the same time, the power, height and effectiveness of virtually every kicking technique. The ball and socket joint of the hipbone and thighbone is made for distributing the weight of body movement. Thus constructed, the thigh of the average man operates under pressures in excess of 4,000 pounds per square inch in normal daily activity.

Although the legs were not designed for kicking, it is a job they actually handle quite well.

Stretching and limitations of kicking ability are more generally attributable to muscles and tendons, and not the bones. The legs are capable of most movement that the strong thigh muscles will allow; yet the legs are not capable of the overall mobility of the arms — the only other ball and socket joint in the body.

What limitations this joint does have in the way of movement is more than compensated for in the way the other leg can assist. While the arm is free to rotate through a number of angles, any problems it faces are its own. But the kicking leg uses the pelvis as a kicking base which is far from stationary.

Because the center of gravity (the center of body weight) lies within this area, some kicks and their relative effectiveness can be better determined. The action of the hip is determined by the desired result; speed, power, pushing, height, depth, etc. But whatever the result, the skeletal system, particularly the hip and leg combination will be found equal to the task, if the practitioner is up to the practice. Every day, we submit our bones to duty equal to lifting tons of wheat onto a wagon four feet high. On the average we walk about 19,000 steps — a feat that would wear out most machines in a few years.

SPORTS

BASEBALL COMMISSIONER STUNS SPORTS WORLD — VOIDS $3.5 MILLION OAKLAND A's PLAYERS SALE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Commissioner Bowie Kuhn stunned the Oakland Athletics owner, Charles Finley, when he ruled that the $3.5 million sale of star players Vida Blue, Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers was null and void.

Finley had trouble signing the three players, who were among the key performers in the A's 1972-73-74 world championship teams, and had decided to sell them rather than lose them altogether when they played out their contract options at the end of this season.

Finley had arranged the sale of Blue to the New York Yankees for $1.5 million — the highest priced player sale in baseball history — and the sale of Rudi and Fingers to the Boston Red Sox for $1 million a piece, but Kuhn ruled against the transactions, calling the deals "inconsistent with the best interest of baseball, the integrity of the game and the maintenance of public confidence in it.

"Shorn of much of its finest talent in exchange for cash," Kuhn stated, "the Oakland club, which has been a divisional champion for the last five years, has little chance to compete effectively in its division."

The controversial Finley who was furious stated, "I think this decision is idiotic. Bowie Kuhn sounds more like a village idiot than a commissioner of baseball.

"I don't know what Kuhn is trying to do," he continued. "But it seems to me that he is going against the law when the courts have ruled that these players can play out their option." Finley



Commissioner Bowie Kuhn in an unprecedented move, blocked the $3.5 million sale of Oakland A's players (left to right) VIDA BLUE, ROLLIE FINGERS and JOE RUDI. Controversial A's owner Charles Finley arranged the sale when he was unable to sign any of the star players.

promised to file a lawsuit as soon as possible and said he would not allow the three stars to play for the A's until the suit was resolved.

Calvin Griffith, owner of the Minnesota Twins baseball team, supported Kuhn's decision. "He (Finley) hurt the city of Oakland and the other 22 players on the teams," he said. "He was doing it because of money. It's all right if it's for players...but not for money."

Other owners supported Kuhn although they were not so concerned with the principle rather than the fact that it again brought up the need for a "reserve clause."

Baseball's "reserve clause," before it was shattered in the Andy Messersmith case, bound a player to one team. In Messersmith's case he played out his option with the Los Angeles Dodgers and became a free agent, able to sell his services to the club of his choice. When this was upheld in court, baseball owners went into a panic.

Marvin Miller, executive director of the major league Players' Association, got to the heart of the matter. "Everyone's writing about the owners' reactions to Finley's sales without getting to the real reason why they're angry. The one cardinal sin that has been committed by the participating teams, in the minds of the owners, is that for the first time, a free market value has been set.

CALIBER

"On a player the caliber of Joe Rudi, the value is $1 million before you ever start to talk to him about salary," he continued. "That's the cardinal sin — establishing for all to see what the real minimum market value is."

Speaking for the three players who are now in limbo, Miller warned, "...We're not going to stand still while the powers-that-be attempt to ruin the careers of these three players. That's one point that hasn't been brought out here."

In a penetrating comment on the issue, *New York Times* sport columnist, Red Smith wrote: "The right to buy and sell men like hogs is the keystone of the reserve system, a doctrine which baseball's hired flack extolled as the salvation of sports last winter when the system was under attack in the courts.

"It is the price of human flesh that has scandalized the baseball establishment, not the barter. . ."□

N.B.A.—A.B.A. Merger Completed

(Oakland, Calif.) - The proposed merger between the National Basketball Association (NBA) and the American Basketball Association (ABA) became official last week when the two joined together to become a single 22-team league.

Four ABA teams — the New York Nets, the Indianan Pacers, the Denver Nuggets, San Antonio Spars — merged with the older, established NBA and will begin competing in the 1976-77 season.

The four ABA teams are required to pay $3.2 million each to the NBA, while the Nets will also have to pay a special indemnity to the New York Knicks since the two teams are within the same city.

Two ABA teams, the Kentucky Colonels and the Spirits of St. Louis, were left out of the consolidation plan. They will be paid $3 million apiece by the four ABA teams accepted into the senior league. A special draft will be held to disperse the players from the Colonels and Spirits, as well as those who played for ABA teams that folded, throughout the new 22-team league.

10,000 Protest Daycare Cuts

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

In addition to the closing of daycare centers — which will affect an estimated 3,000 children — funds will be cut from 25 per cent of the infant care programs and 10 per cent of the after-school programs as well as from the daycare food program.

Cuts in the primary and secondary education system have already shortened school days, eliminated bilingual and special programs, fired large numbers of Third World teachers, and forced more students into already overcrowded classrooms.



Black mothers will suffer most from daycare cuts.

Ramon Jimenez, a coordinator of the march and a member of the Community Coalition to Save Hostos College, spoke about the cuts in the city's college system. He asked that the community organize behind demands including: no tuition at previously free City University, expansion of open admissions and Third World studies programs, and the keeping of Hostos and Medgar Evers Colleges open.

Following the rally, a community delegation visited Emergency Financial Control Board head Stephan Berger. Berger told them that he considered the demonstration to be "so much rhetoric."

"We told him," said Liz Gonzalez, "that we knew that he made the decisions about the cuts in the city. And then we left, because we're taking our case to the community now.

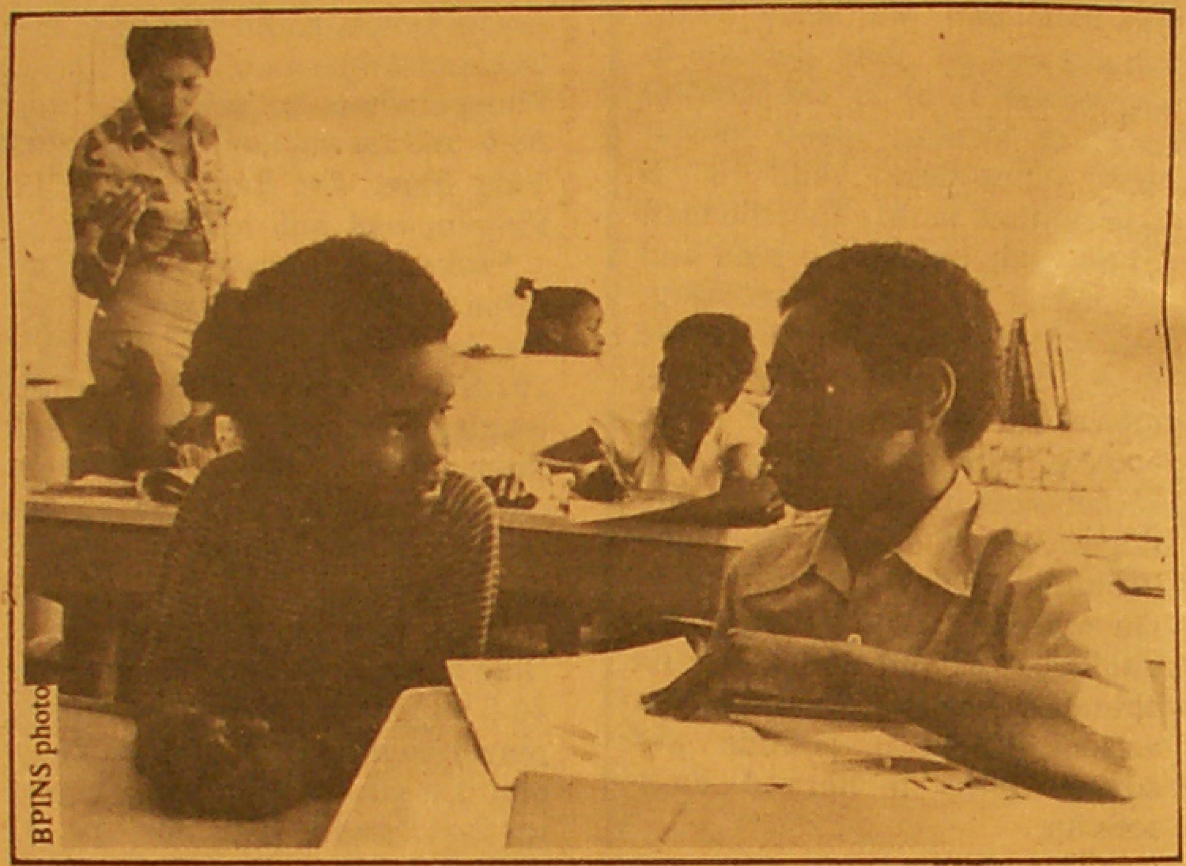
"But," she concluded, "we promised him a summer of confrontations." □

Alternative Schools Conference

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

have eight-year-old children in our Group 8 and an eight-year-old certainly cannot go on to Junior High School. So, we decided to continue our children at our school and add on to our school a Junior High and High School level. We feel it will work out very well.

"As a matter of fact, during the Berkeley school strike at the beginning of this school year, the children who would have gone on to an alternative Junior High in Berkeley, remained with us. Their work was brought over from that school to us and they functioned better there than they did all year in their real school setting. So we know we can do it. We need a few more people and a lot more money but we can do it — we will do it because we've built this from scratch.



BPINS photo

Children in Group 7 of the Oakland Community School study together under the supervision of instructor TOMMYE WILLIAMS (background).

"There are a lot of things I can tell you about Oakland Community School, about the way that we feel about community schools and alternative education as opposed to public schools or private schools. But, I'd rather not talk very much longer. I'd like to ask people for questions if they have them and hopefully I'll be able to clarify any problem in your mind about our school or about our feelings about education.

TEXTBOOK

QUESTION: "Do you use a text book for reading? How do you choose your readers?"

ERICKA: "We are very, very critical of most of the things that are on the commercial market for children. We do use some readers, some of them we've found to be innocuous — they don't do anything in terms of negative value. We use magazines, newspapers, comic books, the backs of boxes, street signs, store front advertisements — all kinds of things to learn to read. We've found that the things that affect their lives most are the things that will help the children read.

TO BE CONTINUED

Tyrone Guyton March And Rally Takes Struggle To Sacramento

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

of George Baskett, a Black truck driver murdered in 1968 by recently reinstated San Francisco cop Michael O'Brien, and Mrs. Shepherd.

Delivering messages of support were: Ed Angle, member of the Alameda Federation of Teachers, Local 1528; Winfred Adams, member of striking ILWU, Local 6; Marcia Ryle, member of the United Teachers of Oakland, American Federation of Teachers, Local 771; and Andrea Benavidez, a 26-year-old Chicano Benavidez, a 26-year-old Chicano slain by Oakland police on June 11.

Also on hand were Afrika Arawa, a group of Oakland Black musicians who travelled to Sacramento to perform some fine West African music.

In a moving tribute to Mrs. Shepherd, the entire crowd came to its feet in applause the momement she appeared on the sound truck, and remained standing during her speech.

As always, Mrs. Shepherd reiterated her total commitment toward having the three Emeryville cops who murdered Tyrone indicted for their crime, "not just for Tyrone, but for all children." She sincerely thanked the crowd for supporting her in the long struggle, remarking at one point that, "It is truly beautiful and wonderful that we can come together in this way — for 'Justice for Tyrone Guyton.' "



BPINS photos

Oakland Community School Director ERICKA HUGGINS (inset) spoke at last Saturday's rally where over 250 people demanded the indictment of three Emeryville cops who murdered 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton on November 1, 1973.

Just prior to the rally's conclusion, Percey Pinkney, a Black special assistant to Governor Brown, asked if he could say a few words. Pinkney, thanking the groups for coming, explained that Gov. Brown was not in Sacramento at that time and said that he would inform him of the Tyrone Guyton case.

Just last week, Mrs. Shepherd won a significant legal victory in the case when the California Supreme Court ordered Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen to turn over evidence previously withheld. The ruling also compelled the three cops to be photographed in uniform so attorneys for Mrs. Shepherd could thoroughly question witnesses.

Until this ruling, D.A. Jensen and the cops effectively stonewalled any independent investigation into the Guyton slaying. □

Boston Racists

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Kelley attempted to justify his inflammatory statements by saying, "There is no longer justice for the White people of this country," reports the *New York Times*.

The mayor of Boston, Kevin White, had also filed a similar appeal with the Supreme Court and he too, was "disappointed." White claimed that he is "for integration but against busing." Despite his professed hatred of racial violence, however, he has done little or nothing to protect the Black community of Boston from the violent racist attacks. □

Repression In India

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

When asked about the problem of hunger in India, Saund said, "The problem is not that there isn't enough food, the problem is with distribution. There are hoarders," he explained, "who hold on to food products to drive prices up to the point where only the well-to-do can afford to eat.

"The United States, Britain, Germany and Japan have all carved out their sectors of the Indian economy," Saund stated. "This has caused a severe imbalance of trade as imports are increasing at a much more rapid rate (3 to 1) than exports."

"What is amazing," he explained "is that food is not imported, only industrial equipment and luxury items for India's ruling circles." Saund remarked that neither "colonialism nor neo-colonialism are new to the people of India as they have been fighting against these evils for over 1,000 years."

During his visit Saund emphasized that most of India's political prisoners are being held without trial, some from as far back as 1969. A brochure distributed by the Southeast Asia Students Association explains that even if a person is brought to trial and found not guilty, then the person is quickly charged with another crime and re-arrested on the court's premises.

"A major problem with the left in India," stressed Saund, "has been a lack of unity. The pro-Moscow faction of the Communist Party of India openly supports Ms. Gandhi's regime, along with its wave of repression."

In closing, Saund remarked, "The myth of India as a land of spiritual rituals is being destroyed as the world is beginning to realize that the country is in intense political turmoil." □

Letters to the Editor

"SENT ME THE PANTHER PAPER"

Soldiers,

I extend the salutation of peace and freedom to you all, hoping that these few lines will find you in sincerity, struggling to overthrow this government of oppression that binds the weak helplessly to an adverse way of life.

Although I am confined behind cruel walls and stuck in a security cage below the ground, nevertheless I am with you, and if I'm not allowed to live my life for the people, then I am ready and willing to give my life for the people! It's a truth you can bank upon.

When some of you find a few minutes to meditate, why not put your thoughts upon paper and forward them to Daniel in the lion's den, where we face the same enemy.

Please place my name on the list of political prisoners receiving the word through our great paper and remember that I am with you to do whatever I can for our people and other oppressed ones throughout the world. "I am with you."

In the Struggle,
Loftin X. Swinson
aka/James H. Walker
800 Spring Street
Richmond, Va. 23219

MARION PRISONERS PETITION U.N. INTERVENTION

[Editor's Note: Printed here is the conclusion of a much longer letter written by Brother Koti and addressed to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.]

The examples we see here at Marion of the end product of this new concept in corrections are men whose potentials have been eroded, undermined, and in large part, inhibited and suppressed from development, save in the narrowly defined area of inculcating in them a superficial conformity to White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant social ethics of an era several decades in the past.

They have, in effect, been politicized under compulsion to a stereotyped view of their environment, and their native emotional responsiveness and sensitivities have been reduced to encompass the qualities of boorishness, chauvinism, arrogance in relation to their peers, and subservience to authority vested in force. We here at Marion feel that each success in reducing the humanity of a prisoner among our number to such a grotesque parody of its potential, is an act of violence committed against each of us, and the society of which we are, regardless of guns, concrete, concertina-wire, and steel bars, still a part.

To those of us who have somehow managed to keep abreast of such developments, it seemed particularly noteworthy that the members of your fourth congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, section II, touched upon community participation in corrections, and in that report, at page 4, item 39, pinpointed what would be necessary to the prevention of such gross and dismal abuses of state power by government officers. However, at this date, it is a sad truth that the United States Department of Justice and Bureau of Prisons have adopted the posture of brooking no enjoinder of concerned community persons to what is essentially a community problem, and seek only to use community volunteers as additional help to government efforts to convince the American public that all is for the best of all possible penal institutions.

It appears that the posture of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons personnel evolve primarily from its militaristic view point of corrections, a probable consequence of the decades-long practice of seconding of men to corrections work from the United States Armed Forces. These men who have been oriented toward management of prisoners in terms of doing something to them that will destroy their capacity to commit further offenses against the social order upon release. They seem unable to comprehend the distinctions between doing something to men, doing something for them, and doing something with them; nor do the new programs they desire to establish for the future of corrections encompass creation of an atmosphere in which prisoners are allowed to accomplish anything constructive for themselves, or have the cooperation of concerned community persons in working with them.

Although enlistment of psychologically and sociologically-oriented treatment programs holds out great hope to prisoners as a class to the amelioration of conditions from which they and their families and, ultimately, the social order suffer: it is not held likely that the category of professionals who have been enlisted to implement brainwashing programs in each federal prison will show a sensitivity to human interests of any better quality than that required to contact their skills and services to such a cause.

In conclusion, we herewith waive and disclaim any action on the part of the United States being taken to protect the identities of thoses who utter this document; as this is not a subject upon which secrecy of any sort can afforded to be condoned, and we stand willing to make public any and all testimony that pertains to the matters of fact alluded to in the body of this report.

It is our sincere hope that the content of our communication can eventually lead to a betterment of conditions for all imprisoned people and their societies everywhere throughout our complex and often tormented world's gropings toward a truly enlightened form of order with humanity and justice for all oppressed people. We are one with you in that cause — to the best of our abilities.

Br. Mohamon Koti. J.J. Jr. X
Marion Prison
Marion, Ill.

Black Man To Die

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they had no connection or relevance to the guns used in the shooting. Most important, the judge permitted an unsigned "confession" attributed to Stanton Story but admittedly written by a police officer to be submitted as evidence.

Contrary to standard procedure, the judge permitted police officers to take the stand in uniform and also allowed uniformed officers to pack the courtroom.

In his charge to the jurors, the judge neglected to inform them that they could also find Stanton Story "not guilty." Although the judge later corrected himself, the damage was already done.

For more information contact: The Stanton Story Defense Committee, c/o Serena Story Johnson, 514 Ivy St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232; (412) 361-7594. □

S.Q. 6 Trial

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000 bond in January, 1975), is exempt from the shackling procedure.

Besides the dehumanizing chaining and shackling — which, the defense consistently argued, biases the jury against the Six — the courtroom itself is a unique and intimidating structure. Ringed by sherriff's deputies, the actual courtroom is separated from the spectators' section by a vision-distorting, plexiglass partition.

Complicating matters even more, the trial judge, Marin County Superior Court Judge Henry J. Broderick, so obviously favors the prosecution that his arbitrary rulings have come to be the object of vocal scorn by both spectators and defendants.

During the first day of closing arguments last Monday, D.A. Jerry Herman continued the pattern of whining, semi-hysterical mock outrage pleadings that he began when the trial first started. Obviously enamoured with the thought that he is building a reputation as a crack prosecutor, Herman has seemingly succeeded in alienating several jurors, who portray indifference to his emotional urgings.

Herman's summation before the jury of 11 White and one Black, is expected to last two or three days, at which point attorneys for each of the Six will deliver their final arguments.

Judge Broderick has scheduled the remaining trial days so that the jury will not recess for deliberation until at least mid-July. □

July 4th Coalition Appeal To Black Communities

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Let them strut their hypocritical talk of Constitutional rights. But we must never forget the Birmingham babies, the Fred Hamptons and the Hurricane Carters, the countless innocents killed and jailed. Let the Rockefellers sit atop their billions of dollars and sing the praises of the American dream. But we must make the world remember our millions of people trapped in the ghettoes and screaming the agony of the American nightmare.

Join us as we mark not a bicentennial of empty rhetoric, but 200 years of relentless struggle. Join us in the fight for Jobs, Justice, Decent Living Standards and Our Children's Survival!

For the love of Richard Allen, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Marcus Garvey, W.E.B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X, join us in Philadelphia.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

A grave question for the future of the Black community is whether we will have full employment with decent wages and greater control over the economic institutions of this society. While unemployment among Black youth has reached catastrophic rates, the politicians in Washington still refuse to pass and implement legislation that would provide work for all able-bodied job seekers.

The July 4th Coalition parade and rally will be a strong show of support for the battle for full employment now underway on many fronts — on the picketline, in the courts and in Congress — and for the right of Black people to control our own economic destiny. It will demonstrate to big business that it must heed the voice for real and effective full employment and for economic justice, no matter which one of their politicians becomes President in November.

EQUAL, QUALITY EDUCATION

We must come together to show America that Black people and all righteous people are outraged by South Boston, Louisville and other scenes of violent attacks against Black children seeking equal education. The U.S. government claims to defend the democratic rights of people around the world and yet it is unwilling to defend the rights of Black students in its own cities.

As long as the government refuses to carry out the law that is supposed to guarantee our rights, we must demonstrate our willingness to continue to struggle, to defend ourselves against these racist assaults, and to gain control over our own educational institutions.

TO BUILD A MOVEMENT FOR FOR SURVIVAL AND SELF-RELIANCE

As a landless and oppressed people with no control over major economic institutions, we are vulnerable to the economic "cutbacks" which are choking us to death, collectively. Treated as aliens in the land of our birth, we are subject to the capricious violence of America's grassroots revival of racism and an escalation of colonial terror.

We must unite to help ourselves and defend ourselves.

Across the country on July 4th, let us rekindle the spirit of a mighty movement, a self-reliant movement for collective survival, a people's movement to resist the renewed attacks upon us.

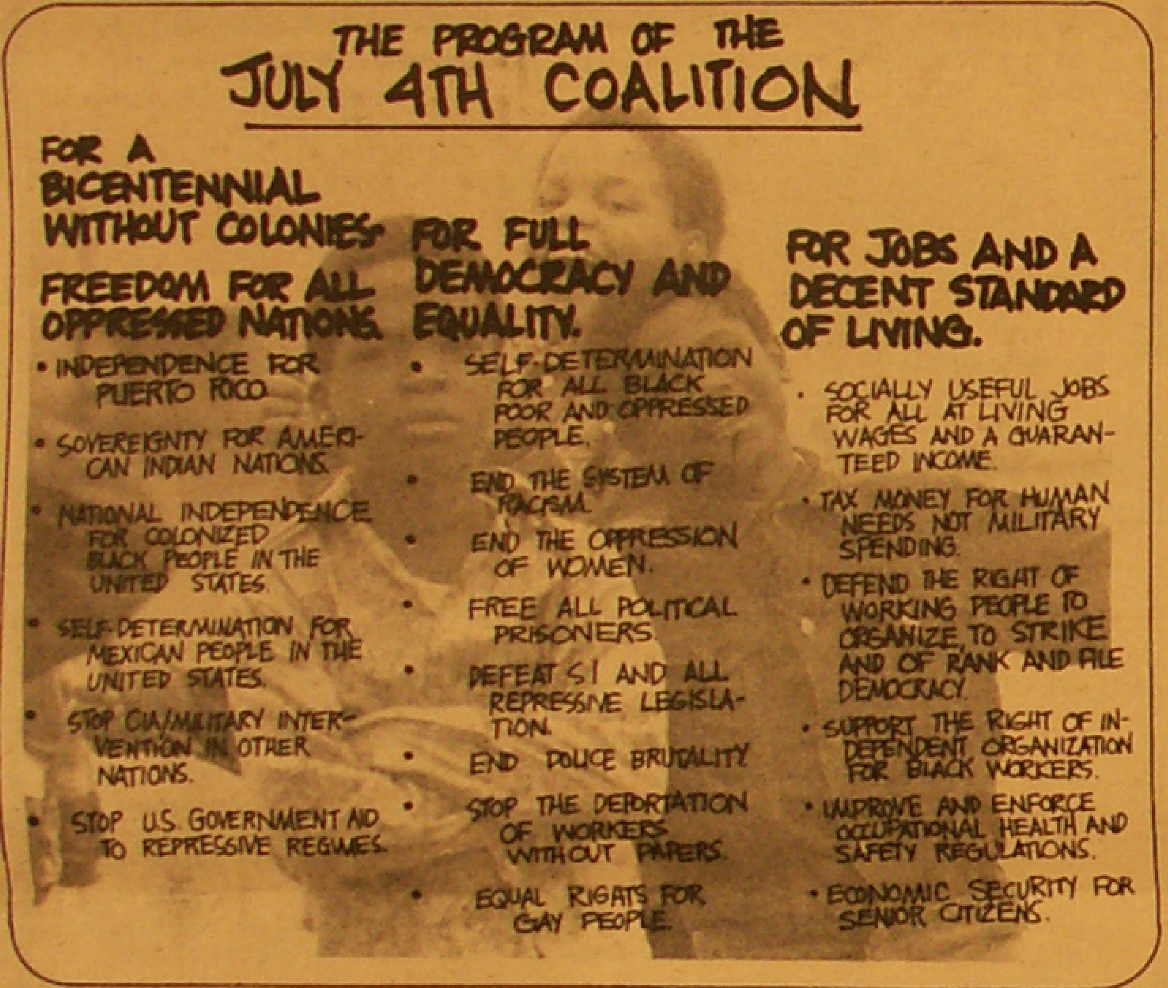
•Health, Education, Welfare, Housing, Equal Economic Opportunity. We invite you to join the struggle for these and other survival needs of our people.

•Self Determination, Equality, Justice, Political Independence, Dignity and Human Rights. Bring your family and friends for a people's challenge to the commercial rip-off of Madison Avenue's prepackaged, plastic Bicentennial.

•Solidarity with our African Brothers and Sisters in the Fight to Liberate Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Peace and Friendship with the Third World. We will gather to show our kinship with other African nations fighting for independence, brotherhood and equality among the peoples of the entire earth. We must affirm our friendship with the Puerto Rican people and all other victims of Yankee imperialism.

Join us and the entire July 4th Coalition for the most important Fourth of July in your life!

AFTER TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF BROKEN DREAMS, LET US LAUNCH A NEW CENTURY OF JUSTICE.□



Sterilization Program For Foreign Doctors Exposed

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exploitation and an unequal distribution of wealth.

PIEGO (Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics) is an AID funded program which has worked out of Washington University for the last four years. Altogether, the program operates from three centers, Washington University, the University of Pittsburgh, and Johns Hopkins. PIEGO trains 150 doctors a year in the techniques of laproscopic tubal ligation, the most easily performed method of sterilization, though not necessarily the safest.

PIEGO recruits its foreign trainees from physicians on staffs of medical schools and from those already involved in population control clinics. As teachers and public health officials, these people are in a position to both spread the laproscopic sterilization technique to others in their countries, and to use their political influence to urge repeal of legal restraints to sterilization.

Dr. Csapo, director of the program at Washington University, spoke freely about PIEGO to two Washington University medical students although he later denied his statements. He stressed that neither the government nor leading medical authorities in the countries involved select the trainees. AID and PIEGO reserve that power for themselves.

The participants' room and board are paid for by PIEGO. As well as technical training, they receive lectures on the importance of population control in preserving social stability at home. At the end of their training period (two weeks or a month, depending on the program) each trainee is given a gift of a $5,000 laproscope.

According to Dr. Csapo, a major drawback of the training program is that foreign doctors, unlicensed as physicians in the U.S., cannot practice on human subjects here.

The medical success of the program thus depends on follow-up visits by Washington University doctors to the home countries to supervise trainees as they perform tubal ligations on women. But foreign governments often find it politically embarassing to allow U.S. doctors, financed by U.S. government money, to enter their countries to sterilize their citizens.

As a result, numerous sterilizations, entailing serious medical risks for the women involved, are being performed in Latin America by doctors untrained and unsupervised in human sterilization.

To overcome this difficulty, the program is seeking a Latin American country where the trainees and their U.S. supervisors would be allowed to perform sterilizations on its citizens. According to Dr. Csapo, Costa Rica appears to be a likely choice.

Dr. James Warren, the head of Washington University's Obstetrics/Gynecology Department, told protesters that he liked the program, and that he was sure that the Latin American women who have been operated on wanted to be sterilized, although, as one student pointed out, Warren doesn't speak Spanish. "You should see the smiles on the faces of those women when I go visit them," Warren said.

One Bolivian trainee bragged to an associate of the Ad Hoc Committee that he had been sterilizing up to 80 women per week without their knowledge.□




MAJORITY RULE
APARTHEID
EMORY